

朗文
外研社 **新概念英语**
JUNIOR NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH
青少版

2A

学生用书
Students' Book

L. G. Alexander (英) 著
Julia Alexander (英) Roy Kingsbury (英)



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



LONGMAN 朗文

赠MP3和DVD

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Rhianwen Roberts (瑞典) 插图



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教材简介

《新概念英语青少版》是“新概念英语”教学体系的新成员，由世界著名英语教学专家路易·亚历山大、朱莉娅·亚历山大和罗伊·金斯伯里专为中国8—14岁的青少年以及英语初学者编写。整套教材分为3个级别，每个级别的学生用书和练习册分为A、B两个分册。

《新概念英语青少版》在秉承《新概念英语》先进教学理念的基础上，更加强调语法大纲的渐进性，讲授新的语法结构之前，都会不断地循环复习前面学过的语法知识。此外，教材针对青少年的身心特点，采用了和他们生活、学习密切相关的语言材料。课文以一个英国家庭以及他们的朋友的故事为主线，语言精练幽默。精心设计的听力、口语、阅读和写作练习帮助青少年扎实地掌握各项英语知识和能力，使他们能够逐步充满自信地运用英语进行交流！

教材特色

○完善的教学体系

全面的知识和技能体系帮助学生系统地学习英语语法、词汇和语音，全面提升他们的听、说、读、写能力。教材内容涵盖了我国新《英语课程标准》对中小学生的知识和能力要求，既满足了我国学生升学考试的需要，又兼顾了他们实际交际运用的需要。

○渐进的语法大纲

教学内容参照语法大纲循序渐进地编排，由浅入深，注重新旧知识的结合，重点内容的复现率高，使学生的语言能力螺旋式上升。

○清晰的故事主线

所有课文都基于一个英国家庭和他们的朋友间发生的日常故事，语言材料真实地道、精练幽默，向学生介绍当代英国文化的同时，也帮助学生更好地了解世界文化，培养他们的跨文化交际意识。

○丰富的教学支持

内容详备的教师用书，为教师提供完整的教学方案，帮助教师快速掌握授课方法，节省备课时间和精力。每单元均配有丰富的练习活动，便于教师创造性地运用教材，灵活掌控教学进度。

○精彩时尚的设计

全套教材配有出自国外画家之手的大量彩色插图，人物形象活泼生动，版面设计时尚清新，充分激发学生学习英语的兴趣和动力。

○专业的录音

所有音像产品均由BBC专业人士录音，发音地道纯正、生动传情。

教材构成

全套教材共分为3个级别，每个级别含学生用书、练习册、教师用书和课堂用带。

○学生用书

每级学生用书分为A、B两个分册，每分册由15个单元组成，每个单元有两课：第1课包括课文、对话练习等；第2课包括语音、句型练习、书面练习、听力练习等。每册学生用书后面均附赠一张MP3光盘和一张动画DVD光盘，方便学生课后自学时使用。

○练习册

每本学生用书均配有相应的练习册，为每单元设计了3页的书面练习。这些练习形式多样，不仅可供学生在课堂上使用，也可以当作家庭作业留给学生，让他们在课下巩固所学的知识。

○教师用书

中文版的教师用书方便教师迅速、准确地把握教学活动。教师用书详细地介绍了本套教材的编写理念、编写大纲，每种练习活动的作用，并提供了非常详细的教学步骤，大大减轻了教师的备课负担。

尤其值得一提的是，教师用书中提供了更多的语言材料和教学资源，如：每单元的语音练习中不仅包括了学生用书中已有的例词、例句，还有更多的词语和句子供练习使用，让教师更加自如地掌控课堂教学。每级教师用书附赠两张MP3光盘，除了学生用书中的所有音频材料，还包括教师用书中补充的语言材料以及歌谣和歌曲的录音。

○动画DVD

每本学生用书附赠的动画DVD光盘生动地呈现了每单元的主课文以及歌谣和歌曲，让学生在观看有趣的动画片的过程中理解课文情景、记住关键语言点，并增强他们的学习兴趣。

○课堂用带

除了每本教师用书附赠的教学MP3外，本套教材还提供了课堂用带方便教师选用。课堂用带中包括所有的对话（或课文）、语音练习、句型练习、听力练习、听写、歌曲和歌谣，以及“听、说和写”练习的录音。

本套教材的全部录音由英国BBC专业人士分角色录制，以英式发音为主，同时根据角色需要加入少量的美式发音，让学生适当接触不同的口音，培养他们全面的语音意识和跨文化交际意识。

青少年的内心世界是多姿多彩的，他们需要置身于令他们身心愉悦的环境中去体验语言、接受语言、领悟语言、使用语言。可以说，令人耳目一新的《新概念英语青少版》正为他们提供了这样的环境。我们相信，通过学习《新概念英语青少版》这套非常实用的教材，青少年朋友定能体验到英语学习的快乐，收获丰硕的学习成果！

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Linda comes to London

琳达来到伦敦

LESSON

1

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer these questions: Where is Karen, and who is she waiting for? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 卡伦在哪儿? 她在等谁?



1

LINDA: Hi, Karen!
Where are you?



2

KAREN: I'm in the coffee bar
next to the Arrivals exit.
I'm waiting for you,
and I'm having a cup of coffee.



3

KAREN: Where are you,
and what are you doing?
LINDA: I'm in the Baggage Hall.
I'm waiting for my suitcase.



4

LINDA: Ah, I can see it!
It's coming round now!
There it is!



5

LINDA: Oh, Karen!
Is Paul with you?
KAREN: Yes, of course he is.
He's standing here beside me.
I'm giving him my phone now.



6

KAREN: Here you are, Paul!
Talk to your mother!
PAUL: Hello, Mum!
LINDA: Hello, Paul!
I've got my suitcase,
and I'm coming out now!

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

next to /'nekst tu/ *prep.* 紧靠……旁边，挨着

Arrivals /ə'raɪvəlz/ *n.* (机场的) 进港处

exit /'egzɪt/ *n.* 出口

wait for *v. + prep.* 等待

Baggage Hall /'bæɡɪdʒ ,hɔ:l/ 行李领取厅

suitcase /'su:tkeɪs/ *n.* 手提箱，皮箱

come round *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 来到附近

stand /stænd/ *v.* 站立

phone /fəʊn/ *n.* 电话

come out *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 出来

sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- Linda comes to London — comes — 动词的一般现在时第三人称单数形式。一般现在时通常用来表述现在的和可预见的将来的情况，或“永恒真理”。
- the coffee bar — the — 这里使用定冠词 the，是因为从上下文已知是哪一家咖啡店；coffee bar — 复合名词，coffee 限制修饰 bar。
- I'm waiting for you — 这里使用了第一人称的现在进行时；wait — 不及物动词，与后面的宾语要用介词 for 连接，即 wait for ...。
- a cup of coffee — “一杯咖啡”；a + “量” (cup, glass, bag 等) + of + 名词 — 这一结构可以用来表达某一数量的物质。
- I'm giving him my phone — give — 后面跟双宾语；him — give 的间接宾语，是接受者；my phone — give 的直接宾语。
- I've got my suitcase — have got — 意为“有、拥有”。

参考译文

琳达：嗨，卡伦！你在哪儿？

卡伦：我在进港出口旁的咖啡馆。我正在一边等你一边喝咖啡。

卡伦：你在哪儿？在做什么？

琳达：我在行李领取厅，在等我的皮箱。

琳达：啊，我看到箱子了！马上就转过来了！到了！

琳达：哦，卡伦！保罗和你在一起吗？

卡伦：当然在。他就站在我身旁。我现在把电话给他。

卡伦：给，保罗！和你妈妈说说！

保罗：你好，妈妈！

琳达：你好，保罗！我拿到皮箱了，马上就出来！

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Is Karen in the coffee bar next to the Arrivals exit? Yes, she is.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Is Karen waiting for Paul? | 6 Is she waiting for her suitcase? |
| 2 Is she waiting for Linda? | 7 Is it coming round now? |
| 3 Is she having a cup of coffee? | 8 Is Paul standing beside Karen? |
| 4 Is Linda next to the Arrivals exit? | 9 Is Karen giving Paul her bag? |
| 5 Is she in the Baggage Hall? | 10 Is Linda coming out now? |

b) Example: Is Karen waiting for Paul? No, she isn't. She's waiting for Linda.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Is Karen having a bowl of soup? | 4 Must Paul talk to his sister? |
| 2 Is Linda waiting for her friend? | 5 Is Karen coming out now? |
| 3 Is Paul standing beside his mother? | |

c) Example: What is Karen doing in the coffee bar?

She's waiting for Linda and (she's) having a cup of coffee.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Where is Linda? | 5 Where's Paul standing? |
| 2 What's she doing there? | 6 Who's Karen giving her phone to? |
| 3 Can she see her suitcase? | 7 What's Linda got now? |
| 4 What's it doing now? | 8 What's she doing? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Karen / wait / the coffee bar? (Where ...?)

A: Is Karen waiting in the coffee bar? B: Yes, she is.

A: Where is Karen waiting? B: (She's waiting) in the coffee bar.

- Karen / have / cup of coffee? (What ...?)
- Linda / wait for / suitcase? (What ...?)
- her suitcase / come round now? (What ...?)
- Paul / stand / beside Karen? (Who ...?)
- Linda / come out now / her suitcase? (Who ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- Where are you now?
- Are you having a cup of coffee?
- Are you having an English lesson?
- Who is sitting beside you?
- What are you waiting for?

4 Imagine you are waiting for a friend at the Arrivals exit in an airport. You are talking to him or her on your mobile. What questions can you ask? 假设你在机场的进港出口等一位朋友，正在用手机和他或她通话。你会问些什么问题？

Examples: Where are you now? What are you doing? Are you waiting for your suitcase?

UNIT 1

LESSON 2



Pronunciation 语音

/ɪŋ/	bring	ring	sing	thing
/ɪŋk/	drink	rink	sink	think

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治

armchair /'ɑːmtʃeə/ *n.* 扶手椅

stand up *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 起立, 站起来

read /riːd/ *v.* 读

TV /,tiː 'viː/ *n.* 电视

listen to *v. + prep.* 听



Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: Is Paul eating a sandwich?

B: No, he isn't.

A: Is he drinking coffee?

B: Yes, he is.

2 A: Is Paul eating a sandwich?

B: No, he isn't eating a sandwich.
He's drinking coffee.

3 (Not with picture 8)

A: Who's drinking coffee?

B: Paul is.

4 (Not with picture 8)

A: What is/What's Paul doing now?

B: He's drinking coffee.

5 (Not with picture 8)

A: Paul's drinking coffee.

B: I'm drinking coffee, too.

6 (Not with picture 8)

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm drinking coffee.

1
Paul



drinking coffee
(not eating a sandwich)

2
Lucy



picking strawberries
(not picking flowers)

3
Karen



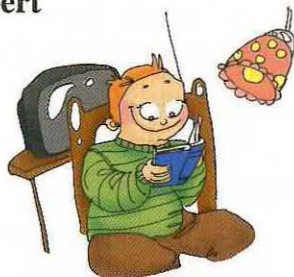
cooking lunch
(not making cakes)

4
William



sitting in his armchair
(not standing up)

5
Robert



reading a book
(not watching TV)

6
Paul



talking to his mother
(not listening to music)

7
Polly



waiting for a bus
(not reading a newspaper)

8



The sun / shining
(It / not raining)

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 6, and write out in full numbers 2 and 6. 参照第 6 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 6, 写出完整的对话。

2 Match A and B 搭配 A、B 栏

Write out A and complete each sentence or question with the correct words from B. 用 B 栏的正确词语完成 A 栏的句子或问题。

- | A | B |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 I'm talking ... | 1 ... in England now. |
| 2 There's a new coffee bar ... | 2 ... some flowers for his girlfriend. |
| 3 What is she doing ... | 3 ... for lunch? |
| 4 It's raining ... | 4 ... in my room? |
| 5 She's drinking ... | 5 ... a glass of wine. |
| 6 He's picking ... | 6 ... cooking dinner? |
| 7 What's she cooking ... | 7 ... to my sister on my mobile. |
| 8 Who's ... | 8 ... near the art college. |

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Write in the missing words, and then look at the text in Lesson 1. 填入所缺的词, 然后查看第 1 课的课文。

- I'm _____ for you, and _____ a cup of coffee. (pic. 2)
- Where _____ you, and what _____ you _____? (pic. 3)
- Ah, I can _____ it! It's _____ round _____! (pic. 4)
- He's _____ here _____ me. I'm _____ him my phone _____. (pic. 5)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 1, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 1 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Where is Karen? | 5 Where is Paul standing? Is Karen giving him her phone? (Use ..., and) |
| 2 Who is she waiting for? What is she having? (Use ..., and) | 6 Do Paul and his mother say hello, or not? |
| 3 Where is Linda? What is she doing? (Use ..., and) | 7 Is Linda coming out now with her suitcase, or not? |
| 4 Is it coming round now, or not? | |

Listening 听力

a Listen to the example 听示例

Some of the words are in bold. These are the key words. Can you hear them? 重点词汇为粗体, 你能听出它们吗?

KEN: **Hi**, Linda. Are you at **Karen's** now?

LINDA: Yes, I **am**.

KEN: What are you **doing**?

LINDA: I'm **sitting** in Karen's **kitchen**.
We're having a **good gossip**!



b Listen and write 听和写

Listen to the rest of the conversation, and underline the key words. 听对话的后半部分, 用下划线标出重点词汇。

LINDA: What are you doing?

KEN: Yes, of course.

KEN: I'm drinking my tea,
and I'm reading.

LINDA: We can call you this evening.

LINDA: What are you reading?

KEN: OK! Give everyone there my love.

KEN: It's a book about birds.
Is Paul with you?

LINDA: Yes, of course, Ken.

LINDA: No, he's not here just now.
He's training.

Bye for now!

KEN: Bye!

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 1. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 1 课的课文。

- I'm in the coffee bar _____ the Arrivals exit. (pic. 2)
a) for b) into c) next to d) at
- Where are you, and what _____? (pic. 3)
a) do you do b) you do c) you doing d) are you doing
- It's coming round now! _____! (pic. 4)
a) There's b) It's c) Here it's d) There it is
- _____ here beside me. (pic. 5)
a) He stand b) He standing c) He stands d) He's standing
- I've got my suitcase, and _____ out now! (pic. 6)
a) I'm coming b) I come c) I coming d) coming

Good luck on Sunday!

祝你周日好运!

LESSON 3

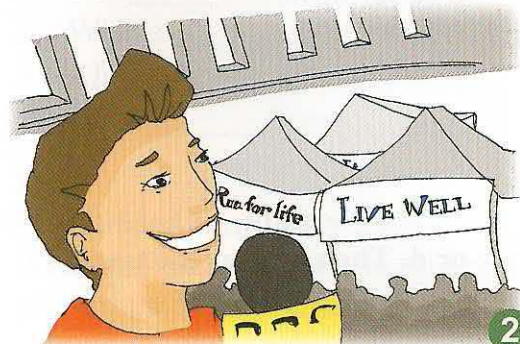
Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: What is Paul looking forward to on Sunday? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 周日保罗在期待什么?



1

REPORTER: My name's Tom French.
I'm speaking to you
from the ExCel Centre
in London's Docklands.
We are visiting
this year's Marathon Expo.



2

REPORTER: This is the Trade Fair
of the London Marathon.
It's very noisy!
There are
hundreds of exhibitors
and thousands of visitors here.



3

REPORTER: This is a big international event.
But it's like a village!
People are talking and laughing
like old friends.

REPORTER: I'm standing
with one of the competitors.
Let me introduce Paul Bruce.
Hi, Paul!
PAUL: Hi, Tom!



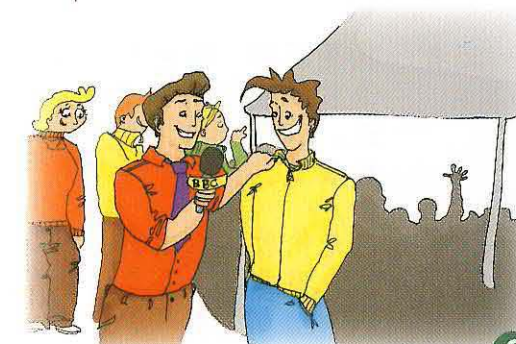
4

REPORTER: Paul, please tell our listeners.
This is your first Marathon,
isn't it?
PAUL: Yes, it is.



5

REPORTER: Are you looking forward to
Sunday?
PAUL: Yes, I am.
REPORTER: That's the spirit, Paul!
Good luck on Sunday!



6

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

luck /lʌk/ n. 运气

reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ n. 记者

centre /'sentə/ n. 中心

visit /'vɪzɪt/ v. 参观, 访问

trade fair /'treɪd feə/ n. 贸易博览会

noisy /'nɔɪzi/ adj. 嘈杂的, 喧闹的

hundreds of /'hʌndrədz əv/ 数以百计的

exhibitor /ɪg'zɪbɪtə/ n. 参展者

thousands of /'θaʊzəndz əv/ 数以千计的

visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ n. 参观者

village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n. 村庄

laugh /lɑ:f/ v. 大笑

competitor /kəm'petɪtə/ n. 竞争者, 参赛者

listener /'lɪsənə/ n. 听众

look forward to v. + adv. particle + prep.
盼望, 期望

spirit /'spɪrɪt/ n. 本质, 精神

film /fɪlm/ n. 电影

say /seɪ/ v. 说

town /taʊn/ n. 市镇, 城镇

city /'sɪti/ n. 城市

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 on Sunday — 表示“在”星期几用介词 on.
- 2 I'm speaking to you — speak — 不及物动词, 与宾语之间用 to 连接, 即 speak to somebody.
- 3 this year's — 我们可以在表示时间的词或短语后加 's, 后面跟名词, 如 today's news, this week's job.
- 4 people — 集体名词, be 动词用复数形式.
- 5 look forward to — 动词短语, 表示“非常期待某事”; to — 这里是介词, 后面跟名词或动名词.
- 6 That's the spirit! — 对某人面对困难和危险时积极、乐观的态度表示赞许, 可以说这句话.

参考译文

记者: 我是汤姆·弗兰奇。我现在在伦敦多克兰的卓著中心为您报道。我们正在参观今年的马拉松展览。

记者: 这是伦敦马拉松贸易博览会。这里人声鼎沸, 有几百家参展商和成千上万的参观者。

记者: 这是一大国际盛事, 但这里却像一个村镇, 人们像老朋友一样说说笑笑。

记者: 站在我身旁的是一位参赛者, 我来介绍一下保罗·布鲁斯。你好, 保罗!

保罗: 你好, 汤姆!

记者: 保罗, 请告诉我们的听众, 这是你第一次参加马拉松吗?

保罗: 是的。

记者: 你很期待周日吗?

保罗: 是的。

记者: 这就对了, 保罗! 祝你周日好运!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: The reporter's name is Tom French, isn't it? Yes, it is.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 He's speaking from the ExCel Centre, isn't he? | 5 People are talking like old friends, aren't they? |
| 2 They're visiting the Marathon Expo, aren't they? | 6 Tom is standing with Paul, isn't he? |
| 3 There are hundreds of exhibitors, aren't there? | 7 It isn't Paul's second Marathon, is it? |
| 4 This is a big international event, isn't it? | 8 It's his first Marathon, isn't it? |
| | 9 The Marathon is on Sunday, isn't it? |
| | 10 Paul's looking forward to Sunday, isn't he? |

b) Example: Is Tom speaking from the London Bridge Centre?

No, he isn't. He's speaking from the ExCel Centre.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Are they visiting the Film Expo? | 3 Is Paul looking forward to Monday? |
| 2 Is Tom standing with one of the exhibitors? | 4 Is the Marathon on Saturday? |

c) Example: Where is Tom French speaking from?

(He's speaking) from the ExCel Centre in London's Docklands.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 What are they visiting? | 4 Who is Tom standing with? |
| 2 How many exhibitors and visitors are there at the Trade Fair? | 5 What is Paul looking forward to? |
| 3 What are people doing? | 6 What does Tom say to Paul? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Tom French / speak / the ExCel Centre? (Where ...?)

A: Is Tom French speaking from the ExCel Centre? B: Yes, he is.

A: Where is Tom French speaking from? B: The ExCel Centre.

- 1 they / visit / this year's Marathon Expo? (What ...?)
- 2 this / big international event? (What kind of ...?)
- 3 Tom / stand / with one / competitors? (Who ...?)
- 4 Paul / look forward to / Sunday? (Why ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 What time is it now? What are you doing?
- 2 What are your friends doing?
- 3 Does your town or city have a Trade Fair? When is it? Where is it?

4 Imagine you are a radio or TV reporter, and you are talking to one of the runners in the Marathon. What questions can you ask him or her? 假设你是一名电台记者, 或电视台记者, 你正在与一名马拉松参赛者谈话。你会问他或她什么问题?

LESSON 4

Pronunciation 语音

/aɪ/	a'pply	buy	cry	de'ny
	die	fly	lie	re'ply
/aɪ-ɪŋ/	a'pplying	'buying	'crying	de'nying
	'dying	'flying	'lying	re'plying

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ n. 收音机

learn /lɜːn/ v. 学习

news /njuːz/ n. 新闻

come home v. + adv. 回家

television /'telɪvɪʒən/ n. 电视机

quiet /'kwaɪət/ adj. 安静的

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

- A: Are Robert and Lucy waiting for a taxi?
B: No, they aren't.
A: Are they waiting for a bus?
B: Yes, they are.
- A: Are Robert and Lucy waiting for a taxi?
B: No, they aren't waiting for a taxi. They're waiting for a bus.
- A: What are you doing?
B: We are/We're waiting for a bus.
- A: What are Robert and Lucy doing?
B: They are/They're waiting for a bus.
- (Not with pictures 15 and 16)
A: What are they waiting for?
B: (They're waiting for) a bus.
- A: Who are waiting for a bus?
B: Robert and Lucy (are).

9 Robert and Lucy



waiting for a bus
(not a taxi)

10 Polly and Annie



listening to the radio
(not CDs)

11 those students



learning English
(not French)

12 Paul and Claire



watching the news
(not a film)

13 Robert and his friends



playing football
(not tennis)

14 Nina and Daisy



having lunch
(not breakfast)

15 William and Karen



going out
(not coming home)

16 those people



going to the Trade Fair
(not a supermarket)

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 14, and write out in full numbers 2 and 3. 参照第 14 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 3, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Write questions and answers like the example, using the words in the table. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写问题, 并回答。

Is	he	waiting for	flowers?	Yes,	he	is.
		having	a book?			
		picking	English?			
Are	she	reading	lunch?	No,	she	isn't.
		watching	the radio?			
	you	cooking	television?		we	are.
		looking forward to	a cup of tea?	No,	they	aren't.
	they	learning	Saturday?			
		listening to	a bus?			

Example: Are you waiting for a bus? — Yes, we are. *or* No, we aren't.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Write in the missing words, and then look at the text in Lesson 3. 填入所缺的词, 然后查看第 3 课的课文。

- I'm _____ you _____ the ExCel Centre _____ London's Docklands. (pic. 1)
- There are _____ of exhibitors and _____ of visitors _____. (pic. 2)
- People are _____ and _____ like old friends. (pic. 3)
- _____ me _____ Paul Bruce. (pic. 4)
- That's the _____, Paul! _____ on Sunday! (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 3, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 3 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- Where is Tom French speaking from?
- What are they visiting?
- What is it? Is it very noisy or very quiet? (Use ..., and)
- Is it like a village, or not?
- Who are talking and laughing like old friends?
- Who does Tom introduce?
- Is it Paul's first Marathon on Sunday? Is he looking forward to it? (Use ..., and)

Listening 听力

Listen to the recording, and choose the right answers. 听录音, 选择正确的答案。

- 'Hi there, _____! How are you?'
a) Barry
b) Harry
c) Gary
d) Cary
- Who is looking for Paul? _____.
a) Don is
b) Tom is
c) Dom is
d) Jon is
- Paul is with _____.
a) Mr. Fort b) Mr. Port c) Mr. Lord d) Mr. Ford
- The reporter is from the _____.
a) VVC b) BBC c) BBT d) VVQ
- Paul's speaking _____.
a) on a radio b) on a TV c) on the radio d) on the TV
- The boys are listening to _____.
a) a radio b) an MP3 player c) a mobile phone d) a recording
- That's it! _____ go and say hello!
a) Less b) Next c) Best d) Let's



Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 3. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 3 课的课文。

- I'm speaking _____ from the ExCel Centre in London's Docklands. (pic. 1)
a) you b) at you c) for you d) to you
- _____ hundreds of exhibitors and thousands of visitors here. (pic. 2)
a) It is b) There are c) Here is d) They are
- People are talking and _____ like old friends. (pic. 3)
a) laughing b) laugh c) to laugh d) is laughing
- Let _____ introduce Paul Bruce. (pic. 4)
a) I b) my c) to me d) me
- This is your first Marathon, _____? (pic. 5)
a) isn't he b) aren't they? c) isn't it d) aren't you

Is this yours?

这是你的吗?

LESSON 5



Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: Why is Paul's 'to-do' list in Jack's pocket? What do you think? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 你认为保罗的工作清单为什么在杰克的衣袋里?



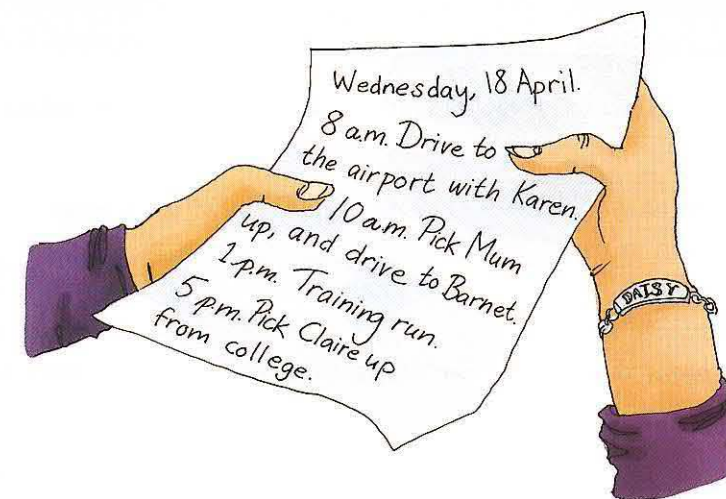
JACK: That's strange.
What's this note in my pocket?
It isn't mine.
Is it yours, Daisy?



DAISY: No, it isn't mine.
Let me see.
Oh, it belongs to Paul.
The handwriting is his.



JACK: So why is it in my pocket?
DAISY: I don't know.
It looks like Paul's 'to-do' list.
Let me read it.



4

JACK: Hmm. Give it to me, Daisy.
Yes, it is Paul's, isn't it?



5

DAISY: Yes, Jack. Put it back.
JACK: But why on earth
is it in my pocket?



6

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

yours /jɔ:z/ *possessive pron.* 你(们)的(所有物)

strange /streɪndʒ/ *adj.* 奇怪的

note /nəʊt/ *n.* 便条

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 口袋, 衣袋

mine /maɪn/ *possessive pron.* 我的(所有物)

belong to /bɪ'lɒŋ, tʊ/ *v. + prep.* 属于

handwriting /'hænd,raɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 笔迹

his /hɪz/ *possessive pron.* 他的(所有物)

'to-do' list /tʊ 'du: ,lɪst/ *compound n.* 工作任务清单

airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 飞机场

pick up /'pɪk ,ʌp/ *v. + adv. particle*

(*transitive*) 接

training run /'treɪnɪŋ ,rʌn/ *compound n.*

长跑训练

back /bæk/ *adv. (place)* 回原处

Why on earth ...? 究竟, 到底

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 That's strange/this note — that — 用来指代在空间或时间上距离说话人较远的东西; this — 指代距离说话人较近的东西。
- 2 Let me see/read it — let + 宾格代词 + 不带 to 的动词不定式。
- 3 The handwriting is his — his — 第三人称单数的名词性物主代词, 相当于 his handwriting。
- 4 from college — 不是 from the college; 当 bed, school, college, home, hospital, town, university 等名词前没有冠词时, 表达的是到这些地方的“主要目的”, 即通常能与这些地方联系起来的活动, 如 go to bed 指“睡觉”, 如 go to hospital 指“住院”。比较: She works as a cleaner at the college 表示她在大学这一地点做清洁工, 而这一工作不是通常能与这一地点联系起来的活动。

参考译文

杰克: 真奇怪, 我衣袋里的这张便条是什么? 这不是我的。是你的吗, 黛西?

黛西: 不是我的。让我看看。哦, 这是保罗的。是他的笔迹。

杰克: 那它为什么在我的衣袋里?

黛西: 我不知道。看上去像保罗的工作清单, 我来读一下。

“4月18日 星期三

早上8点 和卡伦开车去机场。

早上10点 接妈妈, 开车去巴尼特。

下午1点 练习跑步。

下午5点 去学校接克莱尔。”

杰克: 嗯, 给我吧, 黛西。是的, 这是保罗的, 对吧?

黛西: 是的, 杰克, 把它放回去吧。

杰克: 可是它究竟为什么会在我的衣袋里呢?

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: There's a note in Jack's pocket, isn't there? Yes, there is.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The note isn't Jack's, is it? | 6 He must drive to the airport with Karen, mustn't he? |
| 2 And it isn't Daisy's, is it? | 7 The note must be Paul's, mustn't it? |
| 3 The note belongs to Paul, doesn't it? | 8 Jack must put it back, mustn't he? |
| 4 The handwriting is his, isn't it? | |
| 5 The note looks like Paul's 'to-do' list for Wednesday, doesn't it? | |

b) **Example: Is there a note in Jack's desk?**

No, there isn't. There's a note in his pocket.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Does it belong to Daisy? | 4 Is the date on the list Tuesday, 17th April? |
| 2 Is the handwriting Jack's? | |
| 3 Does it look like a shopping list? | 5 Is Paul's training run at 4 o'clock? |

c) **Example: Who are talking? Jack and Daisy (are).**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 What is there in Jack's pocket? | 4 What does the note look like? |
| 2 Who does it belong to? | 5 What day is the 'to-do' list for? |
| 3 Whose handwriting is it? | 6 Whose piece of paper is it? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: the note / belong / Paul? (Who ...?)

A: Does the note belong to Paul? B: Yes, it does.

A: Who does the note belong to? B: (It belongs to) Paul.

- 1 the handwriting / Paul's? (Whose ...?)
- 2 the note / look / Paul's 'to-do' list? (What ... like?)
- 3 the date / list / Wednesday, 18th April? (What ...?)
- 4 Paul's training run / 1 o'clock? (When ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Have you got a 'to-do' list? | 4 What have you got in your pockets? |
| 2 What's the date today? | 5 What's your handwriting like? Is it good? |
| 3 What's on your 'to-do' list for today? | |

4 Imagine you are with two or three friends, and find a piece of paper with an English note on it. What questions can you ask your friends? 假设你和两三个朋友在一起, 发现了一张写有英文留言的纸条, 你会问你的朋友什么问题呢?

Examples: Whose note is this? Do you know? Is it yours? Is it John's? Can you read it?

LESSON 6

Pronunciation 语音

/ɪ/ 'bury 'carry 'tidy 'hurry 'study 'worry
 /i-ɪŋ/ 'burying 'carrying 'tidying 'hurrying 'studying 'worrying

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

hers /hɜːz/ possessive pron. 她的 (所有物)

ours /aʊəz/ possessive pron. 我们的 (所有物)

theirs /ðeəz/ possessive pron. 他 (她、它) 们的 (所有物)

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: Whose is this mobile?

B: It's mine.

It belongs to me.

2 A: Who does this mobile belong to?

B: It belongs to me. It's mine.

3 A: Whose is this mobile?

B: It's mine.

A: What about these CDs?

B: Oh, they aren't mine. They're yours.

4 A: Whose is this mobile? / Whose are these CDs?

B: It's mine. / They're yours. Why?

A: I've got a mobile/some CDs and it looks/they look like mine.

17



This is **my** mobile.
 It's **mine**.
 It belongs to **me**.

18



These are **your** CDs.
 They're **yours**.
 They belong to **you**.

19



That is **his** book.
 It's **his**.
 It belongs to **him**.

20



Those are **her** gloves.
 They're **hers**.
 They belong to **her**.

21



This is **our** car.
 It's **ours**.
 It belongs to **us**.

22



These are **your** shirts.
 They're **yours**.
 They belong to **you**.

23



That is **their** house.
 It's **theirs**.
 It belongs to **them**.

24



Those are **our** DVDs.
 They're **ours**.
 They belong to **us**.

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 22, and write out in full numbers 2 and 3. 参照第 22 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 3, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Write questions and answers like the example, using the words in the table. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写问题, 并回答。

Whose	is	this	suitcases?	It's	mine.	It belongs to	me.
		that	silver pen?		yours.		you.
		those	shirts?		his.		him.
	are	these	expensive camera?	They're	hers.	They belong to	her.
		those	red gloves?		ours.		us.
		those	new computer?		yours.		you.
			green umbrella?		theirs.		them.
			box of chocolates?				
			hats?				

Example: Whose is this green umbrella? — It's mine. It belongs to me.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Write in the missing words, and then look at the text in Lesson 5. 填入所缺的词, 然后查看第 5 课的课文。

- What's _____ in my pocket? It isn't _____. Is it _____, Daisy? (pic. 1)
- Let me see. Oh, it _____ to Paul. (pic. 2)
- It looks _____ Paul's 'to-do' list. (pic. 3)
- Give it _____ me, Daisy. Yes, it is Paul's, _____? (pic. 5)
- Yes, Jack. Put it _____. (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 5, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 5 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

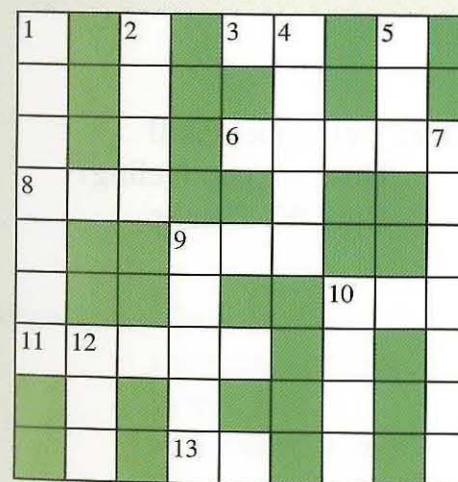
- Is there something strange in Jack's pocket or in Daisy's pocket?
- Is it his or not? Is it Daisy's or not? (Use ..., and)
- Who does it belong to? Whose handwriting is it? (Use ..., and)
- Does it look like Paul's 'to-do' list, or does it look like Claire's? Does Jack put it back in his pocket, or does Daisy put it back in her pocket? (Use ..., so)

Listening 听力

You are going to hear four dialogues. Listen. Which one goes with which picture? Write 1, 2, 3 or 4 in each small circle. 你将听到 4 段对话, 它们分别对应下面哪张图片? 在小圈中写出 1、2、3 或 4。



Crossword Puzzle 填词游戏



Across

- Not down.
- It belongs to you. It's _____.
- They belong to him. They're _____.
- Can't you read it? Let me _____!
- Do you want coffee or _____?
- I've got one for my right hand, but where's the g_____ for my left hand?
- Not 'Yes'.

Down

- What's he doing? — He's w_____ his car.
- It belongs to her. It's _____.
- I've got a new mobile p_____.
- This is _____ house. It's ours.
- That's s_____! This note isn't mine!
- '7' in letters
- This belongs to _____. It's theirs.
- 'Lots of' = 'a _____ of'

The top three percent

跑在前面的百分之三

LESSON 7

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: How many runners are there in the race? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 比赛中有多少名选手?



VOLUNTEER: Congratulations!
Two hours and fifty-nine minutes.
That's fantastic!
What's your name?

PAUL: Paul. Paul Bruce.



VOLUNTEER: Well done, Paul!
How are you feeling?

PAUL: I'm OK. Thanks.



VOLUNTEER: Good! Now, Paul.
Here's your foil jacket.
Put it on.

PAUL: You mustn't get cold.
Yes. Thanks.

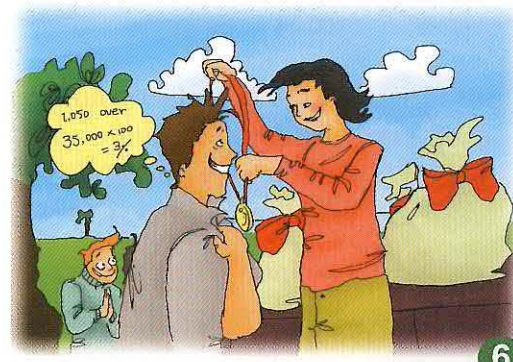


VOLUNTEER: Just a hundred and seventy-nine minutes!
Paul, you're a hero!

PAUL: Thanks!



VOLUNTEER: Now, Paul, walk this way.
Pick up your medal.
It's yours!



VOLUNTEER: There are thirty-five thousand runners in this race,
and you're in the top three percent!
Congratulations!

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

top three percent /'tɒp 'θri: pə'sent/

compound n. 最好的百分之三

volunteer /ˌvɒləntɪə/ n. 自愿者**Congratulations!** /kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪʃənz/

fixed phrase 祝贺!

hour /aʊə/ n. 小时**Well done!** fixed phrase 做得很好!**foil jacket** /fɔɪl 'dʒækɪt/ n. 保暖夹克**put on** /'pʊt ɒn/ v. + adv. particle (transitive)

穿上

hero /'hɪərəʊ/ n. 英雄**walk** /wɔ:k/ v. 走**this way** adv. (place) 这边**medal** /'medəl/ n. 奖章

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 Congratulations! — 通常用来对他人的成功表示祝贺。
- 2 Well done! — 和 Congratulations! 意思相同, 但多用在非正式的场合。
- 3 put it on — 当宾语为名词时, 如 your jacket, 词序可以为 put your jacket on 或者 put on your jacket, 而宾语为代词时, 如 it, 词序只能为 put it on。
- 4 You mustn't — mustn't — 可以用来表达有权威的建议或禁止, 语气比较强硬。

参考译文

志愿者: 祝贺你! 2 小时 59 分。太棒了! 你叫什么?

保罗: 保罗。保罗·布鲁斯。

志愿者: 做得好, 保罗! 你感觉怎么样?

保罗: 不错。谢谢。

志愿者: 很好! 保罗, 这是你的保暖夹克。穿上吧, 你可别感冒了。

保罗: 好, 谢谢。

志愿者: 只用了 179 分钟! 保罗, 你是个英雄!

保罗: 谢谢!

志愿者: 好, 保罗, 来这边领取你的奖章。这是你的!

志愿者: 这次比赛有 35000 名选手参加, 而你是跑在最前面的百分之三! 祝贺你!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Paul's time is two hours and fifty-nine minutes, isn't it? Yes, it is.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 His time's fantastic, isn't it? | 6 He's a hero, isn't he? |
| 2 His full name isn't Paul Jenkins, is it? | 7 He must pick up his medal, mustn't he? |
| 3 It's Paul Bruce, isn't it? | 8 Paul's in the top three percent of the runners, isn't he? |
| 4 He's feeling OK, isn't he? | |
| 5 He must put on a foil jacket, mustn't he? | |

b) Example: Is Paul's time two hours and twenty-nine minutes?

No, it isn't. It's two hours and fifty-nine minutes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Is Paul's full name Paul Jenkins? | 4 Is Paul a stupid man? |
| 2 Is Paul feeling terrible? | 5 Must he pick up his bag? |
| 3 Must Paul put on a big coat? | 6 Is he in the top thirty percent? |

c) Example: What is Paul's 'fantastic' time for the race?

(His time's) two hours and fifty-nine minutes (or a hundred and seventy-nine minutes).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 How is Paul feeling? | 5 How many runners are there in the race? |
| 2 What does the volunteer give Paul? | 6 What does the volunteer say? |
| 3 What must he do with it? | |
| 4 What must Paul pick up? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Paul / feel / OK? (How ...?)

A: Is Paul feeling OK? B: Yes, he is.

A: How is Paul feeling? B: (He's feeling) OK.

- 1 Paul / put on / foil jacket? (What ...?)
- 2 Paul / a hero? (What ...?)
- 3 Paul / pick up / medal? (What ...?)
- 4 thirty-five thousand runners / the race? (How many ...?)

3 Role play 角色扮演

Work in pairs. Student A is a volunteer at a Marathon. Student B is a runner at the end of the Marathon. The volunteer (A) greets the runner (B) and asks questions. Begin like this: 两人一组。学生 A 扮演马拉松比赛的志愿者, 学生 B 扮演比赛后的一名选手。志愿者 (A) 和选手 (B) 打招呼, 并提问。可以这样开始:

A: Congratulations! Three hours, thirty minutes. B: That's great. Thank you.

4 Imagine you are at a party for a friend who has finished a long race. What can you say to him or her, and what questions can you ask? 假设你在为一位刚参加完长跑比赛的朋友举办的聚会上。你会对他或她说什么? 你会问什么问题?

Examples: Congratulations! Well done! Have you got a medal? Can I see it?

LESSON 8

Pronunciation 语音

/t/	tin	top	boat	meet	'putting	'pretty
/d/	day	desk	ride	side	'cloudy	i'dea
/θ/	thank	thin	both	tooth	ath'letics	'something
/ð/	then	they	'brother	'other		

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

take off /'teɪk ɒf/ v. + adv. particle

(transitive) 脱下

turn on /'tɜːn ɒn/ v. + adv. particle

(transitive) 打开

turn off /'tɜːn ɒf/ v. + adv. particle

(transitive) 关掉

letter /'letə/ n. 信

throw away /'θrəʊ ə, weɪ/ v. + adv. particle

(transitive) 扔掉

put up /'pʊt, ʌp/ v. + adv. particle (transitive)

挂起

curtain /'kɜːtn/ n. 窗帘, 门帘

take down /'teɪk daʊn/ v. + adv. particle

(transitive) 拿下

picture /'pɪktʃə/ n. 画, 图画

so /səʊ/ adv. 非常, 多么

pleased /pliːzd/ adj. 高兴的, 满意的

Best wishes fixed phrase 最美好的祝愿

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: What's he doing?
B: He's putting on his gloves.

2 A: What's he doing?
B: He's putting his gloves on.

3 A: What are you doing with those gloves?
B: I'm putting them on.

4 A: Is he taking off his gloves?
B: No, he isn't. He's putting them on.

5 A: Don't take your gloves off.
B: I'm not taking them off!
I'm putting them on!

6 A: Can you put on your gloves, please?
B: Yes, of course.

25



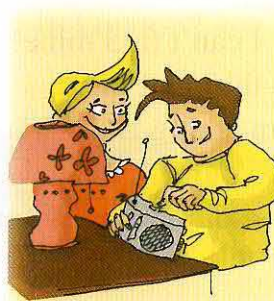
Put on your gloves.

26



Take off your coat.

27



Turn on the radio.

28



Turn off the television.

29



Pick up those letters.

30



Throw away that magazine.

31



Put up the curtains.

32



Take down that picture.

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 30, and write out in full numbers 1 and 5. 参照第 30 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 1 和 5, 写出完整的对话。

2 Match A and B 搭配 A、B 栏

Match the questions or statements on the left with the answers and questions on the right. Write them down. 从右栏中找出与左栏的问题和陈述相对应的回答和问题, 并把它们写下来。

A

- 1 Are you putting that shirt *on*?
- 2 I'm cold.
- 3 Can you turn off the TV, please?
- 4 There are some letters by the door.
- 5 You can throw away that magazine.
- 6 Whose coat are you putting on?

B

- 1 All right.
- 2 Yours. I can't find mine!
- 3 Put on this coat then.
- 4 No, I'm taking it *off*. It's dirty.
- 5 Yes, of course I can.
- 6 Can you pick them up for me?

3 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 7, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 7 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 What is Paul's time in the race? | 3 What mustn't he do? |
| What does the volunteer say to him? (Use ..., and) | 4 What must Paul pick up now? |
| 2 How is Paul feeling? What must he put on? (Use ..., but) | 5 Is Paul in the top ten or three percent? What does the volunteer say again? (Use ..., and) |

4 Guided Composition 作文

Paul is writing an email to a friend. Some of the words are missing. Write out the email again, and fill in the blanks with words from the list below. 保罗正在给朋友写一封电子邮件, 邮件中缺了一些词。重新写这封邮件, 并用下面的词填空。

Hi, Andy!

Here I am. I'm _____ my computer, I'm _____ a nice hot cup of coffee and thinking about the day. I'm looking out of my window, and _____.

I am tired, but so pleased! My time _____ — 2 hours 59 minutes! Fantastic! And I've _____! Oh, I've got _____ here, too. They're _____, I think. They _____ to me! They're very big!

Best wishes,
Paul

got a medal	sitting at	in the Marathon	some gloves
drinking	yours	it's raining	don't belong

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, and listen to the dialogue. Then answer the questions. 看图片, 听对话, 然后回答问题。

- 1 There are two speakers. Does the first speaker know the second speaker?
- 2 What kind of a day is the first speaker having? Why?
- 3 How does she feel about shopping in London?
- 4 How does her husband feel about shopping in London?



Write Questions 写问题

Write good questions for the answers, like the example. 仿照例句, 根据回答写出合适的问题。

Example: What's Karen doing? Karen? She's cooking lunch.

- 1 _____? No, he isn't taking the pictures down. He's putting them up.
- 2 _____? I'm listening to the news on the radio.
- 3 _____? No, I'm not. I'm taking it off. It's wet.
- 4 _____? No, it isn't mine. It belongs to Jane.
- 5 _____? I'm feeling fine, thanks. How are you?
- 6 _____? Visitors at the Fair? There are thousands of them!

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 7. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 7 课的课文。

- 1 _____ done, Paul! How are you feeling? (pic. 2)
a) Good b) How c) Well d) Great
- 2 Here's your foil jacket. _____. (pic. 3)
a) Put it on b) Pick it up c) Take it off d) Turn it on
- 3 You mustn't _____ cold. (pic. 3) a) be b) go c) get d) have
- 4 Paul, you're _____ hero! (pic. 4) a) a b) an c) one d) any
- 5 Pick up your medal. It's _____! (pic. 5) a) your b) you c) to you d) yours

All about ants!

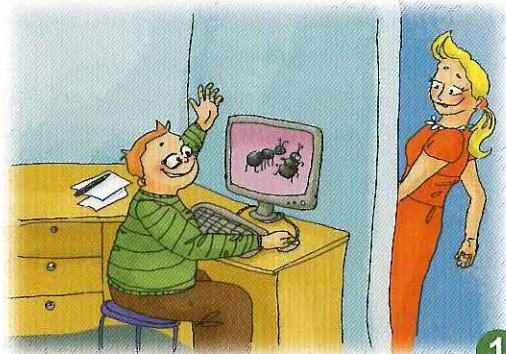
关于蚂蚁!

LESSON 9

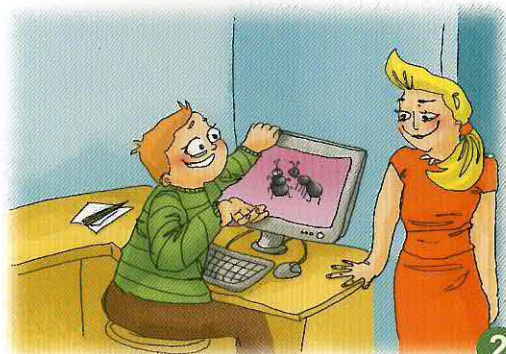


Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: What do ants always do in the morning? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 蚂蚁在早晨总是做什么?



ROBERT: Look at this webpage, Mum.
It's about ants.
KAREN: Ants?
Why are you looking up ants?



ROBERT: Why not?
Ants are really interesting.
They do really interesting things.
KAREN: What kind of things?



ROBERT: Well, they usually live
in dry places.
But they can survive
under water for two weeks.
KAREN: Really?



KAREN: Do they breathe under water?
ROBERT: It doesn't say.



ROBERT: Oh, Mum, how about this?
Ants always stretch their legs
in the morning.
KAREN: You're joking!
ROBERT: No, really!



KAREN: Do they usually yawn
in the morning, too?
ROBERT: Well, funnily enough, they do!

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁

webpage /'webpeɪdʒ/ *n.* 网页

look up /'lʊk ʌp/ *v. + adv.* *particle (transitive)*
查阅

place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地方, 地点

survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.* 幸存, 生存下来

week /wi:k/ *n.* 星期

breathe /bri:ð/ *v.* 呼吸

stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 伸展肢体

leg /leg/ *n.* 腿, 下肢

joke /dʒəʊk/ *v.* 开玩笑

yawn /jəʊn/ *v.* 打哈欠

funnily enough /'fʌnɪli rɪ'nʌf/ *adv.*
(viewpoint) 十分有趣地

arm /ɑ:m/ *n.* 手臂, 上肢

evening /'i:vniŋ/ *n.* 傍晚, 黄昏

also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也, 并且

insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫

use /ju:z/ *v.* 用, 使用

website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网站

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 really interesting — really — 副词, 和 very 一样, 可以用来加强它所修饰的词的意思。
- 2 they usually live — usually — 频度副词, 通常放在助动词后或主要动词前, 如 they usually live ... / they don't usually live ...。
- 3 Really? — really 一词单独使用, 并读作升调时, 表达惊讶, 意思是“真的是这样吗?”。
- 4 breathe — 动词, 注意这个词的发音 /bri:ð/ 与其名词形式 breath 的发音 /breθ/ 的区别。
- 5 How about ...? — 也可以问 What do you think ...?。
- 6 in the morning — 表示“在”一段时间用介词 in。
- 7 they do — 即 ants yawn; do — 在这里指代前面出现过的动词, 以避免重复。

参考译文

罗伯特: 看这个网页, 妈妈。是有关蚂蚁的。

卡伦: 蚂蚁? 你为什么在查蚂蚁的信息?

罗伯特: 为什么不? 蚂蚁真的很有趣。它们做的事也很有趣。

卡伦: 它们都做些什么?

罗伯特: 嗯, 它们通常生活在干燥的地方, 但能在水中存活两个星期。

卡伦: 真的吗?

卡伦: 它们在水下呼吸吗?

罗伯特: 这儿没说。

罗伯特: 哦, 妈妈, 这条信息怎么样? 蚂蚁总是在早晨伸展腿。

卡伦: 你在开玩笑吧!

罗伯特: 没有, 是真的!

卡伦: 那它们在早晨也打哈欠吗?

罗伯特: 嗯, 有意思的是, 它们确实是这样!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: Robert's looking at a webpage, isn't he? Yes, he is.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The webpage is about ants, isn't it? | 6 Ants don't stretch their arms in the morning, do they? |
| 2 Ants aren't boring, are they? | 7 They stretch their legs, don't they? |
| 3 They're really interesting, aren't they? | 8 Ants usually yawn in the morning, too, don't they? |
| 4 They usually live in dry places, don't they? | |
| 5 They can survive under water for two weeks, can't they? | |

b) **Example: Are ants really boring? No, they aren't. They're really interesting.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Do they do really boring things? | 4 Do ants always stretch their legs in the evening? |
| 2 Do they usually live in wet places? | 5 Do they usually laugh in the morning, too? |
| 3 Can they survive under water for two months? | |

c) **Example: What's Robert looking at? (He's looking at) a webpage about ants.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Where do ants usually live? | 4 When do ants always stretch their legs? |
| 2 How long can they survive under water? | 5 What do they also do in the morning? |
| 3 Do ants breathe under water? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Robert / webpage about ants? (Who ...?)

A: Is Robert looking at a webpage about ants? B: Yes, he is.

A: Who is looking at a webpage about ants? B: Robert is.

- 1 ants / do / interesting things? (What kind of things ...?)
- 2 ants / usually live / dry places? (Where ...?)
- 3 ants / survive under water / two weeks? (Which insects ...?)
- 4 ants / stretch their legs and yawn / morning? (Which insects ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Have you got a computer—at home, at school or at college? | 3 Have you got a favourite website? What is it? Is it very interesting? |
| 2 What do you use the computer for? What do you look at? | 4 What other things do you look up on your computer? |

4 Imagine a friend has just got a new computer. What questions can you ask him or her about it? 假设一位朋友刚买了一台新电脑, 你会问他或她有关这台电脑的什么问题?

LESSON 10

Pronunciation 语音

/æ/ ant at back cat had hat match 'packet 'salad
/ɑ:/ arm art aunt jars March park part 'father 'garden

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

work /wɜ:k/ n. 工作

arrive /ə'raɪv/ v. 到达

prepare /prɪ'peə/ v. 准备

go for a walk 去散步

telephone call /'telɪfəʊn ,kɔ:l/

compound n. 电话

write /raɪt/ v. 写

email /'i:meɪl/ n. 电子邮件

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: What's the time? / What time is it?
B: It's eight o'clock. /
It's eight o'clock in the morning.

2 A: What time/When do they go to school?
B: They usually go to school at eight (o'clock) in the morning.

3 A: What do they do at eight o'clock in the morning?
B: They usually go to school.

4 A: They don't go to school in the morning.
B: Yes, they do! They go to school at eight o'clock.

5 A: They go to school in the evening.
B: No, they don't! They go to school in the morning.

Study these times:

Time	We say
1.05	five past one
1.10	ten past one
1.20	twenty past one
1.25	twenty-five past one
1.35	twenty-five to two
1.40	twenty to two
1.50	ten to two
1.55	five to two

33



go to school

in the morning

34



goes to work

35



goes shopping

in the afternoon

36



come home

37



arrives home

in the evening

38



prepares a meal

39



listen to the news

at night

40



watch TV

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 38, and write out in full numbers 2 and 4. 参照第 38 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 4, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Use the words in the table to write eight sentences like the examples. Write out the times in full (for example, 3.40 = twenty to four). 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写出 8 个句子。完整写出时间 (如 3:40 写作 twenty to four)。

He	always	goes to work	at	11.00	in the morning.
		have tea		4.15	
She	usually	makes coffee	at	8.30	in the afternoon.
		go to bed		5.20	
They	usually	gets home from work	at	9.05	in the evening.
		go to college		6.45	
		listen to the news		10.40	
		arrives home		2.00	
		go for a walk		4.20	at night.

Examples: He usually arrives home at a quarter to seven in the evening.
They always listen to the news at half past eight in the morning.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Write in the missing words, and then look at the text in Lesson 9. 填入所缺的词, 然后查看第 9 课的课文。

- They _____ really _____ things. (pic. 2)
- Well, they _____ live _____ dry places. (pic. 3)
- _____ they _____ under water? (pic. 4)
- _____ they usually _____ in the morning, _____? (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 9, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 9 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- Who is looking at a webpage? What is it about?
- What things are really interesting?
- What kind of places do they usually live in? Where can they survive for two weeks? (Use ..., but)
- Do they stretch their legs or their arms in the morning?
- What else do they usually do in the morning, too?

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, and listen to the dialogue. Then answer the questions. 看图片, 听对话, 然后回答问题。

- When does Linda usually do her housework?
- What does she often make on Saturdays?
- Does Linda live in a town?
- Does she do much shopping?
- Does she often drive to Perth? Why? / Why not?
- Where does she buy food?
- What is it like in winter?



Match the Questions and Answers 问答搭配

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right, and write them down. 将左栏的问题与右栏的回答搭配起来, 并把它们写下来。

A Questions

- When does she usually come home?
- What are you waiting for?
- What's Karen doing?
- What are the children doing in the garden?
- What time is it?

B Answers

- They're playing football.
- It's (exactly) ten to five.
- A telephone call from John.
- She's writing some emails on her computer.
- At twenty past four.

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 9. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 9 课的课文。

- Why are you _____ ants? (pic. 1)
a) looking at b) looking up c) looking to d) looking for
- Well, they _____ in dry places. (pic. 3)
a) are living b) live always c) is living d) usually live
- Do they breathe under water? — It _____. (pic. 4)
a) not say b) don't say c) says not d) doesn't say
- Ants always stretch _____ legs in the morning. (pic. 5)
a) their b) her c) its d) his
- _____ they usually yawn in the morning, too? (pic. 6)
a) Are b) Do c) Is d) Does

An elegant size

合适的尺码

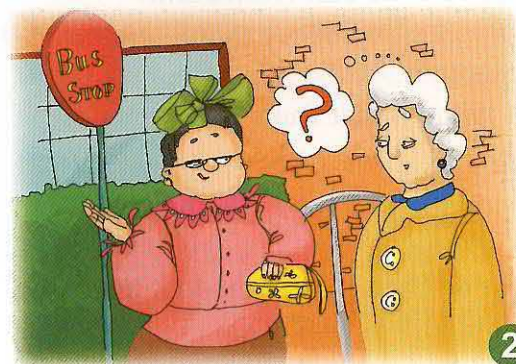
LESSON 11

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: Why can't Annie walk in her shoes before lunch? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 为什么安妮不能在午饭前穿着这双鞋走路?



POLLY: You're looking very elegant today, Annie!
ANNIE: Yes, I'm on my way to my accountant's.
I always put on a nice outfit for him.

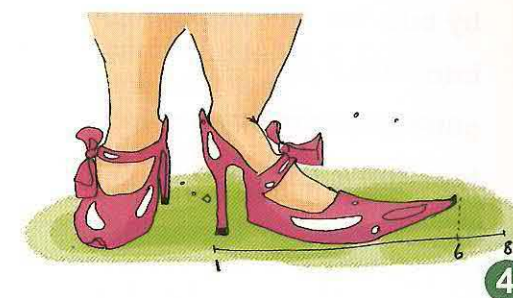


ANNIE: So I'm going by bus.
POLLY: What do you mean, Annie?



ANNIE: Well, I usually walk into town.
But today I'm going by bus.
It's my shoes, you see.
POLLY: Your shoes?

ANNIE: Yes, my shoes.
They're size six.
POLLY: They're perfect with your outfit.
ANNIE: Thanks. I like them, too.



ANNIE: But I can't walk in them in the morning.
They're fine in the afternoon.
POLLY: What do you mean?



ANNIE: My feet are size five in the morning,
and size six in the afternoon.
I can't walk in these shoes before lunch.



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小, 尺寸**by bus** /baɪ 'bʌs/ *fixed phrase* 乘公共汽车**into** /'ɪntuː/ *prep.* 进入**perfect** /'pɜːfɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的**foot** /fʊt/ *n.* (*pl.* feet /fi:t/) 脚**wear** /weə/ *v.* 穿, 戴**clothes** /klaʊðz/ *n.* 衣服**a pair of** /ə 'peər əv/ *quantifier* 一双**theatre** /'θɪətə/ *n.* 剧院, 剧场

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 You're looking very elegant today — look — 意为“看上去”; are looking — 这里的现在进行时表示现在时刻的状态。
- 2 by bus — 表示交通方式, 通常用介词 by, 如 by bus/car/train/air, 但是一个例外是 on foot (步行)。
- 3 into town — town — 没有冠词, 因为这里要表达的是“主要目的”。
- 4 I like them, too — too — 意为“也”, 通常用在陈述句中, 放在句尾。

参考译文

波莉: 安妮, 你今天看上去很优雅!
 安妮: 是的, 我要去我的会计那里。
 在他面前我总要穿漂亮的套装。

安妮: 那我乘公共汽车去。
 波莉: 什么意思, 安妮?

安妮: 哦, 我通常走着去城里, 但今天我要乘公共汽车。你瞧, 是因为我的鞋。
 波莉: 你的鞋?

安妮: 是的, 我的鞋。是6号的。
 波莉: 这双鞋和你的套装很配。
 安妮: 谢谢, 我也喜欢它们。

安妮: 但我早上不能穿着它们走路。它们在下午合适。
 波莉: 什么意思?

安妮: 我的脚在早上是5号, 下午是6号, 午饭前我不能穿着这双鞋走路。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Annie's looking very elegant today, isn't she? Yes, she is.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 She isn't on her way to work, is she? | 7 She can't walk in them in the morning, can she? |
| 2 She's on her way to her accountant's, isn't she? | 8 But they're fine in the afternoon, aren't they? |
| 3 She always puts on a nice outfit for him, doesn't she? | 9 Her feet are size 5 in the morning, aren't they? |
| 4 She's going by bus, isn't she? | 10 And they're size 6 in the afternoon, aren't they? |
| 5 She usually walks into town, doesn't she? | |
| 6 Her shoes are size 6, aren't they? | |

b) Example: Is Annie on her way to an old friend's house today? No, she isn't. She's on her way to her accountant's.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Is she going by taxi? | 4 Are her shoes size 7? |
| 2 Does she usually drive into town? | 5 Are her shoes fine in the morning? |
| 3 Is she driving into town today? | |

c) Example: Who is Annie on her way to see? (She's on her way to see) her accountant.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 What does she always put on for him? | 4 What size are her shoes? |
| 2 How is she going? | 5 Can she walk in them in the morning? |
| 3 How does she usually go into town? | 6 When can she walk in her shoes? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Annie / usually walk / town? (How often ...?)

A: Does Annie usually walk into town? B: Yes, she does.
 A: How often does she walk into town? B: Usually.

- 1 she / go / town today / by bus? (How ...?)
- 2 she / walk in her shoes / morning? (Why can't ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Do you ever 'put on a nice outfit' or wear nice clothes? When?
- 2 What size shoes do you wear?
- 3 Have you got a favourite outfit or a favourite pair of shoes? When do you wear it/them?
- 4 How do you go into town? Do you walk or do you go by bus?
- 5 What clothes do you usually wear — to school or college?
 — to the cinema or the theatre?
 — to a football match?
 — for a long walk?

LESSON 12

Pronunciation 语音

/s/ see self so sock bus nice pass rice 'gossip 'lesson
 /ʃ/ she shelf short show dish fish fresh wash 'patient 'Russia

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

work /wɜ:k/ v. 工作

bank manager /'bænk 'mænɪdʒə/
 compound n. 银行经理

rest /rest/ n. 休息

stay /steɪ/ v. 停留, 留下

swim /swɪm/ v. 游泳

lie /laɪ/ v. 躺

exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ n. 锻炼, 运动

fly /flaɪ/ v. 乘飞机旅行

soon /su:n/ adv. (time) 很快, 不久

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 (With pictures 41, 43, 45 and 47)

A: When do Robert and Lucy go to school by bus?

B: Every day.

2 A: Are Robert and Lucy going to school by bus today?

B: No, they aren't. Today they're walking.

3 A: When do Robert and Lucy go to school by bus?

B: They go to school by bus every day.

A: But what are they doing today?

B: Today they're walking.

4 A: Do Robert and Lucy go to school by bus every day?

B: Well, yes, they usually go to school by bus, but today they're walking.

41

Robert and Lucy

42



every day
go to school by bus



today
walking

43

William

44



every morning
works in his office



this morning
meeting the bank manager

45

Linda

46



every afternoon
has a rest



this afternoon
visiting a friend

47

Karen and William

48



every evening
stay at home



this evening
going out

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 46, and write out in full numbers 3 and 4. 参照第 46 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 3 和 4, 写出完整的对话。

2 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 11, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 11 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Who is looking very elegant today? | 4 What is the problem—her shoes or her gloves? |
| 2 Is she on her way to the bank or her accountant's? What does she always put on for him? (Use ..., and) | 5 What size are they? Can she or can't she walk in them in the morning? (Use ..., and) |
| 3 How does she usually go into town? How is she going today? (Use ..., but) | 6 What size are her feet in the morning? When are her feet size six? (Use ..., but) |

3 Guided Composition 作文

William's friend, John, is on holiday with his wife in France. Karen is reading this postcard from them. It's like a note. Read it carefully. 威廉的朋友约翰正和妻子在法国度假。卡伦正在读他们寄来的明信片。明信片像一张便条, 请仔细阅读。

Dear William and Karen,

Having a great time here—having a good rest, too. Go to the beach every day—swim in the morning—lie on the beach in the afternoon.

Both learning some French. Taking lots of photos.

(Oh, walk to the beach every morning—so getting some exercise!)

Going out this evening—new French film. Flying home on Saturday.

See you soon. Best wishes,

John and Jane

Now write out the postcard in full. Begin like this:

现在, 写出完整的明信片, 这样开头:

Dear William and Karen,

We're having a great time here, and we're having a good rest, too. We go to the beach ...

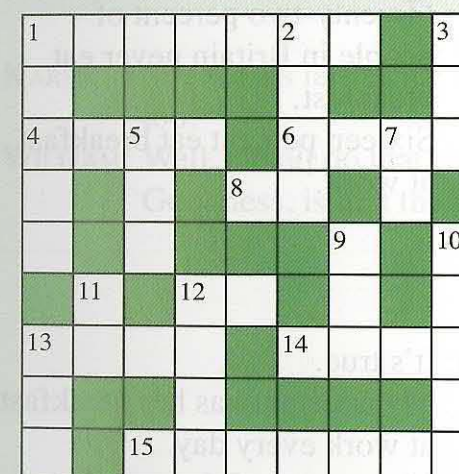
Listening 听力

Look at the picture, and listen to the dialogue. Then answer the questions. 看图片, 听对话, 然后回答问题。

- On which day do the girls get a lot of homework?
- Does Vikki's Maths homework take much time?
- How long does Lucy's Maths homework take?
- Why is Vikki not getting the bus tonight?
- Why is Vikki sometimes unlucky?



Crossword Puzzle 填词游戏



Across

- Annie's looking very e_____.
- Not difficult.
- They s___ at home every evening.
- You must show __ your new outfit!
- Not she.
- His shoes are s___ eight.
- Ants have got six l_____.
- Those shoes are p_____ for you.

Down

- What do you do e_____ day?
- It's on your face under your eyes.
- Not wet.
- You can s___ in this chair.
- We are __ home this evening.
- What ___ you doing?
- They v_____ us every day.
- Hello!
- Not there.
- Can you s___ that in English?

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 11. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选出正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 11 课的课文。

- I always _____ a nice outfit for him. (pic. 1)
a) puts on b) putting on c) put on d) am putting on
- What _____, Annie? (pic. 2)
a) you mean b) do you mean c) meaning d) you're mean
- But today I'm going _____ bus. (pic. 3)
a) by b) on c) with d) to
- But I can't _____ in them in the morning. (pic. 5)
a) go b) walk c) have d) drive

A good example

好榜样

LESSON 13

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer these questions: Is William a good example? Why? / Why not? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 威廉是个好榜样吗? 为什么?



1

ROBERT: How about this, Dad?
'Twenty-two percent of
people in Britain never eat
breakfast.
Sixteen percent eat breakfast
at work.'



2

WILLIAM: It's true.
My assistant has her breakfast
at work every day.
It's a waste of time, really.
KAREN: Poor girl!
She works very hard.



3

WILLIAM: She goes out with friends
nearly every night.
Then she gets up late,
and rushes to work late.



4

WILLIAM: Then she has breakfast
at her desk!
It doesn't look good.



5

KAREN: She works late twice a week,
too.
WILLIAM: Well, we all do that.
Goodness, is that the time?



6

WILLIAM: I must rush.
KAREN: But what about your breakfast?
WILLIAM: That's all right.
I can get some breakfast
at work.

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

example /ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/ *n.* 例子**a waste of time** /ə 'weɪst əv 'taɪm/ *fixed**phrase* 浪费时间**hard** /hɑ:d/ *adv.* (*intensifier*) 努力地**nearly** /'ni:əli/ *adv.* (*degree*) 几乎, 差不多**get up** /get 'ʌp/ *v.* + *adv.* *particle**(intransitive)* 起床**late** /leɪt/ *adv.* (*time*) 晚地**rush** /rʌʃ/ *v.* 冲, 奔**twice** /twais/ *adv.* (*frequency*) 两次**Goodness!** /'ɡʊdnɪs/ *int.* 天哪, 哎呀!

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 has her breakfast — 通常说 have a meal, 而不是 eat a meal.
- 2 at work — work 前不用冠词, 表示“工作”这一通常意义上的目的; 比较 at her desk: 这里的 at = beside/in/on a place, 并表示有特定的目的, desk 前用 her, 而不是 at desk, 是因为 desk 一词不能表示“主要目的”。
- 3 Poor girl! — poor — 在这里的意思是“值得同情的”。
- 4 at her desk — 表示“在”某一具体的地点用介词 at。
- 5 twice a week — 通常不说 two times a week.
- 6 Goodness! — 表达惊奇的感叹词。

参考译文

罗伯特: 听这个, 爸爸。“英国有 22% 的人从来不吃早饭, 有 16% 的人在工作时吃早饭。”

威廉: 是这样的。我的助手每天都在工作时吃早饭。真是浪费时间。

卡伦: 可怜的姑娘! 她工作真努力。

威廉: 她几乎每天晚上都和朋友出去, 然后很晚才起床, 很晚才冲去上班。

威廉: 然后她在办公桌前吃早饭! 这样并不好。

卡伦: 她每周也加两次班。

威廉: 哦, 我们都这样。天啊, 几点?

威廉: 我得赶快走了。

卡伦: 那你的早饭怎么办?

威廉: 没关系。我可以在上班时吃点东西。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: Robert reads something from the newspaper, doesn't he? Yes, he does.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Quite a lot of people in Britain never eat breakfast, do they? | 6 She always gets up late, doesn't she? |
| 2 Sixteen percent eat breakfast at work, don't they? | 7 She has breakfast at her desk, doesn't she? |
| 3 William's assistant has breakfast at work every day, doesn't she? | 8 It doesn't look good, does it? |
| 4 But she works very hard, doesn't she? | 9 She works late twice a week, doesn't she? |
| 5 She goes out nearly every night, doesn't she? | 10 William can get some breakfast at work, can't he? |

b) **Example: Do sixty percent of people in Britain eat breakfast at work? No, they don't. Sixteen percent eat breakfast at work.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Does William's assistant have her breakfast at home every day? | 3 Does she have breakfast in the canteen? |
| 2 Does she go out with friends every Saturday? | 4 Does she work late three times a week? |

c) **Example: How many people in Britain never eat breakfast? Twenty-two percent.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 How many people in Britain eat breakfast at work? | 3 What does she do nearly every night? |
| 2 Where does William's assistant have her breakfast every day? | 4 How often does she work late? |
| | 5 Who can get breakfast at work? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Sixteen percent / people in Britain / breakfast at work? (How many ...?)

A: Do sixteen percent of people in Britain eat breakfast at work? B: Yes, they do.

A: How many people in Britain eat breakfast at work? B: Sixteen percent.

- 1 William's assistant / breakfast / work / every day? (Where ...?)
- 2 William's assistant / go out / nearly every night? (How often ...?)
- 3 she / work late / twice a week? (Who ...?)
- 4 William / get / breakfast / work? (Where ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Do you always have breakfast at home?
- 2 Do you ever eat breakfast at school/college or on the way to school/college?
- 3 What time do you usually have breakfast? And what do you have?
- 4 What other meals do you have every day? And what do you eat?

LESSON 14

Pronunciation 语音

/ə/ man / 'woman pot / pə'tato Tom / tə'mato fast / 'breakfast

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

once /wʌns/ adv. (frequency) 一次, 一回

exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ adv. (intensifier) 确切地, 精确地

grandmother /'græn,mʌðə/ n. 祖母, 外祖母

seaside /'si:saɪd/ n. 海边, 海滨

medicine /'medsən/ n. 药

fortnight /'fɔ:tnaɪt/ n. 两星期

grandparent /'græn,peərənt/ n. (外) 祖父母

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

- 1 A: When does he go to the cinema?
B: He goes to the cinema every Saturday.
- 2 A: What does he do every Saturday?
B: He goes to the cinema.
- 3 A: Does he ever go to the cinema?
B: Yes, he does. He goes to the cinema once a week.
- 4 A: How many times a week does he go to the cinema?
B: Once.

- 5 (With pictures 49, 51, 53 and 55)
A: How often does he go to the cinema?
B: Quite often.
A: How often exactly?
B: Once a week.
- 6 (With pictures 50, 52, 54 and 56)
A: How often do they go to the theatre?
B: Not very often.
A: How often exactly?
B: Once a month.

49



He goes to the cinema every Saturday once a week

50



They go to the theatre every month once a month

51



She visits her grandmother on Monday and Friday twice a week

52



We go to the seaside in May and August twice a year

53



She takes her medicine after every meal three times a day

54



They visit London every three months four times a year

55



He has a music lesson on Mondays and Fridays twice a week

56



I work late every other Tuesday once a fortnight

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 54, and write out in full numbers 3 and 6. 参照第 54 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 3 和 6, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Use the words in the table to write 6 or 7 sentences like the examples. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写 6 个或 7 个句子。

I		takes his medicine		a day.
He		has a music lesson	once	a week.
		go to the gym		
		go to the cinema	twice	
She	usually	meet my bank manager		a fortnight.
		visit our grandparents	three times	
We		listen to the news		a month.
		works late at the office	four times	
They		goes for a walk		a year.

Examples: We usually listen to the news three times a day.
He usually takes his medicine twice a week.

3 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 13, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 13 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- How many people in Britain never eat breakfast? How many eat breakfast at work? (Use ..., and)
- How often does William's assistant have her breakfast at work?
- Who does she go out with nearly every night?
- Then does she get up early or late? Does she rush to work early or late? (Use ..., and)
- Then where does she have breakfast?
- Does it look good or not? Does she also work late twice a week? (Use ..., but)
- Is William having breakfast at home?
- Can he get some at work, or not?

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, listen to the dialogue, and answer the questions. 看图片, 听对话, 然后回答问题。

- Is it morning or evening?
- Are the men going home or are they going to work?
- Does William often take work home with him?
- Does Jack ever work at home?
- Does Jack travel much?
- Does William often need to travel?



Match the Questions and Answers 问答搭配

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right, and write them down. 将左栏的问题与右栏的回答搭配起来, 并把它们写下来。

A Questions

- How often do you go to the dentist?
- What are you doing in your room?
- Can you turn on the radio, please?
- How often does she go out for an evening?
- Are you taking off your coat?
- How often must he take his medicine?

B Answers

- She never goes out.
- No, I'm putting it on. I'm cold.
- I'm reading a book.
- Three times a day, after meals.
- Once or twice a year.
- Yes, of course.

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 13. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选出正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 13 课的课文。

- Twenty-two percent ____ people in Britain never eat breakfast. (pic. 1)
a) of b) for c) at d) —
- My assistant has her breakfast ____ work every day. (pic. 2)
a) to b) at c) for d) from
- It's a waste ____ time, really. (pic. 2)
a) for b) — c) from d) of
- She works late ____, too. (pic. 5)
a) two weeks b) second week c) twice a week d) two times
- ____, is that the time? (pic. 5)
a) Good b) Well c) So d) Goodness

A nice quiet afternoon

一个美好安静的下午

LESSON 15

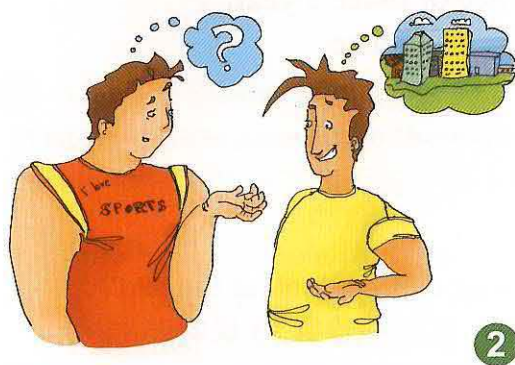
Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: Where are Paul and Claire going to walk? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 保罗和克莱尔要去哪里散步?



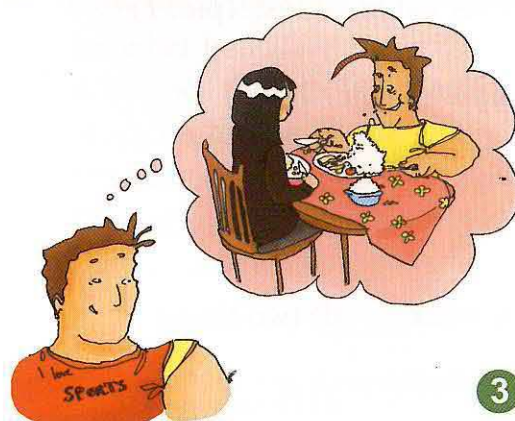
MR. FORD: What are you going to do now, Paul?

PAUL: I'm going to take it easy this morning!
Then I'm going to meet Claire for lunch.



MR. FORD: Where? Here in Barnet?

PAUL: No, at an Indian restaurant in Canary Wharf.
Her mother recommends it.



MR. FORD: Very nice.
Have a good lunch.
Eat a double portion of rice.
You need the carbohydrate.

MR. FORD: And have a dessert.
Why not have two desserts?
But no alcohol, of course!
Have a nice quiet afternoon.



PAUL: We're going to walk along the river.
MR. FORD: Make it a short walk.
And walk today — don't run!



PAUL: Claire's going to like that.
She hates running, especially after a big lunch.



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

take it easy /'teɪk ɪt 'i:zi/ *fixed phrase* 放松**recommend** /ˌrekə'mend/ *v.* 推荐, 介绍**double** /'dʌbəl/ *adj.* 两倍的, 双的**portion** /'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.* (食物的) 一份**carbohydrate** /ˌkɑ:bəʊ'haidreɪt/ *n.* 碳水化合物**alcohol** /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 含酒精的饮料**along** /ə'lon/ *prep.* 沿着**run** /rʌn/ *v.* 跑**running** /'rʌnɪŋ/ *n.* 跑**through** /θru:/ *prep.* 通过

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 a nice quiet afternoon — 当两个形容词并列时, 通常将比较具体的形容词放在比较笼统的形容词后面。
- 2 I'm going to take it easy — going to — 用来表达将来的计划和打算要做的事。
- 3 Why not have two desserts? — Why not — 用来提议, 后跟动词原形。
- 4 especially — 副词, 修饰动词、形容词或副词, 用以加强被修饰词的意思。

参考译文

福特先生: 保罗, 你现在要干什么?
 保罗: 今天早上我要放松一下, 然后去和克莱尔吃午饭。

福特先生: 在哪儿? 在这儿, 巴尼特?
 保罗: 不是, 在金丝雀码头的一家印度餐厅。她妈妈推荐的。

福特先生: 很好。
 祝你们午餐愉快。
 吃两份米饭, 你需要补充碳水化合物。

福特先生: 吃一份甜点。
 为什么不吃两份甜点?
 但你当然不能喝酒。
 祝你过一个美好安静的下午。

保罗: 我们会沿着河散步。
 福特先生: 别走太久。
 今天要走——不要跑!

保罗: 克莱尔会喜欢的。
 她不喜欢跑, 特别是在丰盛的午餐后。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Mr. Ford's talking to Paul, isn't he? Yes, he is.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Paul's going to take it easy this morning, isn't he? | 4 Paul's going to have rice, isn't he? |
| 2 Claire's going to meet Paul for lunch, isn't she? | 5 He needs the carbohydrate, doesn't he? |
| 3 They're going to eat at an Indian restaurant, aren't they? | 6 He can't have alcohol, can he? |
| | 7 They're going to walk along the river, aren't they? |

b) Example: Is Paul going to go to the gym? No, he isn't. He's going to take it easy.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Is Paul going to meet Karen for lunch? | 3 Must he eat one portion of rice? |
| 2 Are they going to meet at a French restaurant? | 4 Must he have a busy afternoon? |
| | 5 Are they going to walk through London? |

c) Example: Who is Mr. Ford talking to? (He's talking to) Paul.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What's Paul going to do this morning? | 4 What are Paul and Claire going to do after lunch? |
| 2 Where's he going to meet Claire? | |
| 3 What's he going to eat and drink? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Paul / take it easy? (What ... do?)

A: Is Paul going to take it easy? B: Yes, he is.

A: What's Paul going to do? B: He's going to take it easy.

- 1 Paul and Claire / eat / Indian restaurant? (Where ...?)
- 2 Claire's mother / recommend it? (Who ...?)
- 3 Paul / have / quiet afternoon? (Who ...?)
- 4 Paul and Claire / walk along / river? (Who ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Do you sometimes go out for a meal — to a friend's house or to a restaurant?
- 2 Who do you go with?
- 3 Where do you go? Why is this place special for you?
- 4 What are your favourite kinds of dishes?

4 Role play 角色扮演

Imagine you are going out for a meal this evening. What are you going to do? Where are you going to go? What are you going to eat? Tell each other. 假设今晚你要出去吃饭。你会做什么? 你打算去哪里? 打算吃什么? 告诉你的同伴。

LESSON 16

Pronunciation 语音

/ʌ/ bus cup does jug luck run up 'colour 'hurry
/ɒ/ box clock dock long not on sock 'model 'sorry

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

have /həv/ v. (+n). 有, 吃, 喝

drink /drɪŋk/ n. 饮料

because /brɪ'kɔ:z/ conj. 因为

right now adv. (time) 就在此刻

have a swim fixed phrase 去游泳

swim /swɪm/ n. 游泳

have a bath fixed phrase 洗澡

bath /bɑ:θ/ n. 沐浴

shower /'ʃaʊə/ n. 淋浴

broken /'brəʊkən/ adj. 破碎的, 损坏的

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes, I am.

A: What are you going to do?

B: I'm going to have lunch.

2 A: Are you going to have a drink?

B: No, I'm not going to have a drink.

I'm going to have lunch.

3 A: What are you going to do?

B: I'm going to have lunch.

A: Why?

B: Because I'm hungry.

4 A: Why are you going to have lunch

now?

B: I'm going to have lunch now

because I'm hungry, of course!

5 A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes, I am.

A: You must have lunch.

B: I'm going to.

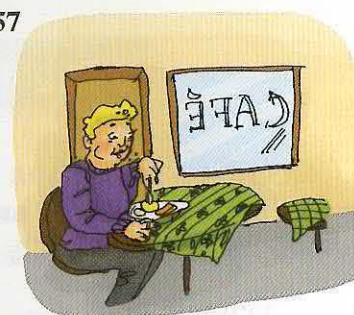
6 A: I'm hungry, so I'm going to have lunch

right now.

B: Are you?

A: Yes, I am.

57



I'm hungry.
have lunch
(not a drink)

58



She's thirsty.
have a drink
(not lunch)

59



They're hot.
have a swim
(not a walk)

60



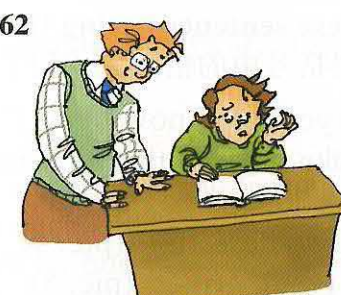
He feels dirty.
have a bath
(not a shower)

61



He's got a headache.
see the doctor
(not the dentist)

62



She's got a problem.
speak to her teacher
(not the doctor)

63



They need some money.
go to the bank
(not to a restaurant)

64



I want some fruit.
buy some grapes
(not strawberries)

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 62, and write out in full numbers 2 and 4. 参照第 62 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 4, 写出完整的对话。

2 Match A and B 搭配 A、B 栏

Write out A, and complete each sentence or question with the correct words from B. 从 B 栏中选出正确的词语完成 A 栏中的句子或问题。

- | A | B |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Robert's going to see ... | 1 ... twice a week. |
| 2 I'm dirty so ... | 2 ... or mine? |
| 3 How often do you ... | 3 ... so you can take off your coat. |
| 4 She has a music lesson ... | 4 ... I'm going to have a bath. |
| 5 He's going to have lunch now ... | 5 ... at half past ten. |
| 6 Is this book yours ... | 6 ... go to the cinema? |
| 7 He usually goes to bed ... | 7 ... because he's hungry. |
| 8 It's very warm in here ... | 8 ... a dentist about his toothache. |

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 15. 用括号中的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 15 课的课文。

- What ... (you / do / now / Paul)? (pic. 1)
- I'm ... (take it easy / this morning) (pic. 1)
- Eat ... (portion / rice) (pic. 3)
- Why ... (two desserts)? (pic. 4)
- We're ... (walk / river) (pic. 5)
- She hates ... (run / after / lunch) (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 15, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 15 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- What is Paul going to do this morning?
- Then who is he going to meet for lunch? Where?
- What must Paul eat? Why? What does he need? (Use ..., because)
- How many desserts can he have? How much alcohol can he have? (Use ..., but)
- Then what are he and Claire going to do?
- Is Claire going to like a short walk or not? What does she hate after a big lunch? (Use ..., because)



Listening 听力

a Listen and speak 听和说

Listen to the dialogue, and answer this question: What does Daisy want Claire to do? 听录音, 回答问题: 黛西想让克莱尔做什么?

b Listen and write 听和写

Now listen again, and write the missing words to complete the dialogue. 再听一遍录音, 填出所缺的词, 完成对话。

DAISY: What are you _____ this afternoon, Claire? _____ you _____ at home?
 CLAIRE: No, _____ going _____. Remember? _____ to _____ lunch _____ Indian _____ in Canary Wharf today.
 DAISY: Oh, yes. That's _____! Are you _____ to _____ your new _____?
 CLAIRE: I'm not sure.
 DAISY: That _____ very _____, Claire. I'm _____ seeing you in it.
 CLAIRE: I _____ out in jeans.
 DAISY: I know, Claire. But it's _____ restaurant. The _____ there _____ me. Please _____ a nice _____. Make it _____. Please, honey!
 CLAIRE: OK, Mom. Just for you!
 DAISY: That's my _____!

Write Questions 写问题

Write good questions for the answers, like the example. 仿照例句, 根据回答写出合适的问题。

Example: What colour are your new shoes? My new shoes? They're green.

- _____? We're going to have lunch at that new French restaurant.
- _____? She goes to the theatre once a month.
- _____? He usually goes to work by bus.
- _____? I'm riding my brother's bicycle. Mine's broken.
- _____? What a question! I have a bath every day!

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 15. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 15 课的课文。

- Then I'm going to meet Claire _____ lunch. (pic. 1)
 a) at b) for c) to d) with
- Have a good lunch. Eat a double portion of _____ rice. (pic. 3)
 a) — b) a c) the d) some
- _____ have two desserts? (pic. 4)
 a) What about b) When to c) Why not d) What's not
- We're going to walk _____ the river. (pic. 5)
 a) along b) at c) across d) for

Do your own thing

做你自己的事

LESSON 17

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: What is Claire going to do at the National Stadium? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 克莱尔打算在国家体育馆做什么?



PAUL: It's going to be a very early start on Sunday morning, Claire. We're going to leave home at about 5.30.



CLAIRE: 5.30! That is early!
PAUL: So what do you want to do? Do you want to come with us, or not?



CLAIRE: I'm not sure, Paul. What do you want me to do?

PAUL: I want you to do your own thing. You can come to the National Stadium with the team. But what are you going to do there?



PAUL: You can't come with us into the Red Zone. And I don't want you to get bored, on your own all day.



CLAIRE: But it's obvious, Paul! The National Athletics Championships are a photographer's dream! What am I going to do? I'm going to take hundreds of photographs, of course!



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

do your own thing *fixed phrase* 做你自己的事**leave** /li:v/ *v.* 离开**about** /ə'baʊt/ *adv.* (degree) 大约**stadium** /'sterdiəm/ *n.* 体育馆**team** /ti:m/ *n.* 队, 组**zone** /zəʊn/ *n.* 区 (Red Zone 红区, 橄榄球场两端 20 码到底线的地带)**bored** /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 厌倦的**obvious** /'ɒbvɪəs/ *adj.* 明显的**athletics** /æθ'letiks/ *n.* 田径**championship** /'tʃæmpiənʃɪp/ *n.* 锦标赛**dream** /dri:m/ *n.* 梦想**photograph** /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ *n.* 照片**tomorrow** /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *adv.* (time) 明天

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 It's going to be a very early start — it — 在这里没有实在的意义, 是为了使句子完整而使用。
- 2 at about 5.30 — 表示“在”某一时间点用介词 at。
- 3 hundreds of photographs — hundreds of — 表达不确定的很多数量, 后面跟复数可数名词。类似的表达还有 tens of, thousands of, millions of 等。

参考译文

保罗: 周日早上的比赛开始得很早, 克莱尔。我们大约 5 点半就要从家里出发。

克莱尔: 5 点半! 是很早!

保罗: 那你想做什么? 你想不想和我们一起去看?

克莱尔: 我不知道, 保罗。
你想让我做什么?

保罗: 我想让你做自己的事。你可以和我们一起去看国家体育馆, 但你打算在那里做什么?

保罗: 你不能和我们一起进入红区, 我可不想让你整天一个人无聊地呆着。

克莱尔: 可是保罗, 这很明显! 国家田径锦标赛是摄影师的梦想! 我想做什么? 我当然要照很多很多照片!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: It's going to be an early start on Sunday morning, isn't it? Yes, it is.**

- 1 They're going to leave home at about 5.30, aren't they?
- 2 Does Claire want to go? She isn't sure, is she?
- 3 Paul wants her to do her own thing, doesn't he?
- 4 She can go to the National Stadium with the team, can't she?
- 5 She can't go into the Red Zone with the team, can she?
- 6 She's going to take hundreds of photographs, isn't she?

b) **Example: Is it going to be a very late start on Sunday morning? No, it isn't. It's going to be a very early start.**

- 1 Are they going to leave home at about half past six?
- 2 Can Claire go to the National Park with the team?
- 3 Are the National Athletics Championships a reporter's dream?
- 4 Is Claire going to take thousands of photographs?

c) **Example: Why is it going to be an early start on Sunday morning? Because they're going to leave home at about 5.30.**

- 1 What does Claire want to do? Does she want to go with Paul or not?
- 2 Who wants Claire to do her own thing?
- 3 Which stadium can she go to with the team?
- 4 What is Claire going to do on her own all day?

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: they / leave home / 5.30? (What time ...?)

A: Are they going to leave home at 5.30? B: Yes, they are.

A: What time are they going to leave home? B: At about 5.30.

- 1 Paul / want Claire / do her own thing? (What ...?)
- 2 Claire / go / Red Zone? (Which zone ...?)
- 3 National Athletics Championships / photographer's dream? (What ...?)
- 4 Claire / take / hundreds / photographs? (Who ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 What are you going to do tomorrow/at the weekend? Where are you going to go? Who are you going to go with?
- 2 Have you got a camera? What kind is it? Do you take many photographs? Have you got any here? Can I see them?

LESSON 18

Pronunciation 语音

/sp/ /st/ /sk/ spoon sport spring / stay stop street / school skirt
 /sl/ /sm/ /sn/ /sw/ slow / small smile / snow / sweet swim

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

the doctor's /'dɒktəz/ n. 诊所

post office /'pəʊst,ɒfɪs/ n. 邮局

stamp /stæmp/ n. 邮票

the dentist's /'dentɪsts/ n. 牙医诊所

bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ n. 书店

the butcher's /'bʊtʃəz/ n. 肉店

the chemist's /'kemɪsts/ n. 药店

haircut /'heəkʌt/ n. 理发

the barber's /'bɑːbəz/ n. 理发店

shampoo /ʃæm'puː/ n. 洗发, 洗头

the hairdresser's /'heə,dresəz/ n. 理发店

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: What do you want to do?

B: I want to see the doctor.

2 A: Where are you going to go?

B: I'm going to go to the doctor's.

3 A: Do you want to see the doctor today?

B: No, not today. I'm going to go to the doctor's tomorrow.

4 A: What do you want me to do?

B: I want you to see the doctor.

5 (Not with pictures 65 and 66)

A: Where do you want him/her to go?

B: I want him/her to go to the post office.

A: Why?

B: To buy some stamps.

6 (Not with pictures 65 and 66)

A: Why do you want him/her to go to the post office?

B: Because I want him/her to buy some stamps.

65



see the doctor
go to the doctor's

66



see the dentist
go to the dentist's

67



buy some stamps
go to the post office

68



buy a book
go to a bookshop

69



buy some meat
go to the butcher's

70



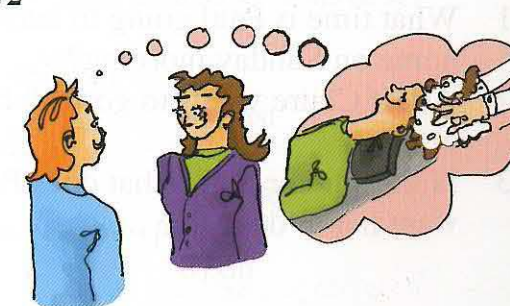
buy some medicine
go to the chemist's

71



have a haircut
go to the barber's

72



have a shampoo
go to the hairdresser's

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 70, and write out in full numbers 4 and 6. 参照第 70 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 4 和 6, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Use the words in the table to write 6 sentences like the example. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写出 6 个句子。

He		me	to go to the cinema with him.
	wants	you	to buy some stamps.
She		us	to go to the baker's.
		them	to buy a jar of coffee.
I		him	to see a dentist.
We	want	her	to have a haircut.
They		you	to go to the doctor's.
			to go for a walk with her.

Example: They want him to have a haircut.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 17. 用括号中的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 17 课的课文。

- It's ... (be / early start / Sunday morning) (pic. 1)
- What ... (want me / do)? (pic. 3)
- I don't want ... (you / get bored / on your own all day) (pic. 5)
- What ... (I / going / do)? (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 17, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 17 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- What time is Paul going to leave home on Sunday morning?
- Ask if Claire wants to go with him or not?
- Is she sure or not? What does Paul want her to do? (Use ..., and)
- Can she go to the National Stadium or not? Can she go into the Red Zone or not? (Use ..., but)
- Who doesn't want her to get bored? Is she going to be bored? (Use ..., but)
- How many photographs is she going to take?

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, listen to the dialogue, and fill in the form below. 看图片, 听录音, 完成下面的表格。



- Type of appliance: Washing machine ☐
Dishwasher ☐
TV ☐
Refrigerator ☐
Other ☐ (Please specify _____)
- Home delivery: Yes ☐ No ☐
- Date of delivery: Next day ☐ (a.m. ☐ p.m. ☐
Call for an appointment ☐
Other ☐ (Please specify _____)
- Take away the old machine? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Customer's name: _____
- Address: _____
- Postcode: _____
- Phone number: _____

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 17. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 17 课的课文。

- We're going to leave home _____ about 5.30. (pic. 1)
a) at b) for c) to d) past
- What do you want _____ to do? (pic. 3)
a) I b) to me c) me d) mine
- I don't want you to get bored, _____ your own all day. (pic. 5)
a) with b) by c) to d) on
- What _____ to do? (pic. 6)
a) I'm going b) do I go c) am I going d) I want
- I'm going _____ hundreds of photographs, of course! (pic. 6)
a) to be b) to have c) to photo d) to take

Tomorrow's another day!

明天再说吧!

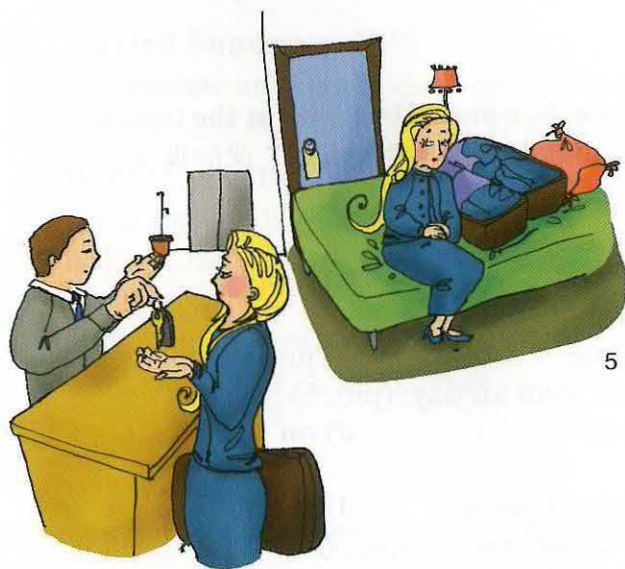
LESSON 19

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: What's Nina going to do tomorrow? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 尼娜明天要做什么?



Do you remember Nina?
She's a fashion model.
She usually works with Daisy,
but she works with other photographers, too.



5 Her jobs take her all over the world.
She often stays in expensive hotels.
Her life seems very glamorous.
But she often feels lonely.

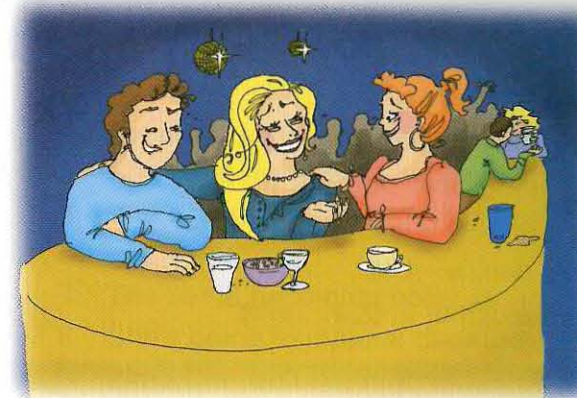
Nina isn't feeling lonely this evening.

10 She's sitting in a bar in Central London
with some friends. They are all old friends,
and they're having a good gossip.

The bar is becoming very noisy.

Nina is laughing. She's having a really good time.

15 Why can't things be like this every evening?
That's an interesting question!



This idea is a new one. Nina must
think about her life. She's going to
think about it in the morning.

20 But just now, she's having a good time.

Nina's going to make a decision tomorrow—
but tomorrow's another day.



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

fashion model /'fæʃən 'mɒdəl/ compound n.
时装模特

all over the world /'ɔ:l 'əʊvə ðə 'wɜ:ld/
adv. (place) 全世界

hotel /həʊ'tel/ n. 宾馆

life /laɪf/ n. 生活

seem /si:m/ v. 似乎, 好像

glamorous /'glæməərəs/ adj. 吸引人的

lonely /'ləʊnli/ adj. 孤单的, 寂寞的

central /'sentrəl/ adj. 中心的

become /br'kʌm/ v. (+ n./pron.) 变为, 成为

decision /dr'si:ʒən/ n. 决定

only /'əʊnli/ adv. (focus) 只, 仅仅

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 She often stays in expensive hotels — often — 频度副词, 在句子中通常放在助动词后、主要动词前。
- 2 This idea is a new one — one 是代词, 指代 this idea.
- 3 Nina's going to make a decision — make a decision — 意为“做决定”, 是固定搭配。make 和 do 的区别: make 有“创造新事物”的含义, 如 make a decision, make a living, 而 do 指“做某行为”, 如 do your own thing, do your homework.

参考译文

你还记得尼娜吗? 她是一名时装模特。她通常和黛西一起工作, 但也会和其他摄影师一起工作。

她的工作让她走遍世界, 而且她经常住高级宾馆。她的生活似乎十分吸引人, 但她经常感到孤独。

尼娜今晚可不觉得孤单。她正和一些朋友在伦敦中区的酒吧里。她们都是老朋友, 聊得很开心。酒吧开始喧闹起来。尼娜在笑, 她确实过得很愉快。为什么不能每天晚上都这样呢? 这是个有趣的问题!

这是个新想法。尼娜必须思考她的生活。她打算在早上考虑。但她现在过得很开心。明天尼娜要做个决定——但还是明天再说吧。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Nina's a fashion model, isn't she? Yes, she is.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 She usually works with Daisy, doesn't she? | 5 She often feels lonely, doesn't she? |
| 2 She works with other photographers, too, doesn't she? | 6 She isn't feeling lonely this evening, is she? |
| 3 Her jobs take her all over the world, don't they? | 7 The bar is becoming noisy, isn't it? |
| 4 Her life seems very glamorous, doesn't it? | 8 She's going to make a decision tomorrow, isn't she? |

b) Example: Does Nina only work with Daisy?

No, she doesn't. She works with other photographers, too.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Does she always stay in cheap hotels? | 4 Is the bar becoming very quiet? |
| 2 Does her life seem very boring? | 5 Is she having a terrible time? |
| 3 This evening, is she sitting in a cinema in Central London? | 6 Is she going to make a decision tonight? |

c) Example: What does Nina do? She's a fashion model.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Who does she work with? | 4 And how is she feeling? |
| 2 Where do her jobs take her? | 5 Is she having a good time or not? |
| 3 What's Nina doing this evening? | 6 What's she going to do tomorrow? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Nina / fashion model? (What ... do?)

A: Is Nina a fashion model? B: Yes, she is.

A: What does Nina do? B: She's a fashion model.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 she / often stay / expensive hotels? (Where ...?) | 4 she / think about / idea / in the morning? (What ...?) |
| 2 she / feel lonely / this evening? (How ...?) | 5 she / make / decision tomorrow? (When ...?) |
| 3 she / have / good time? (Who ...?) | |

3 Oral composition 口头作文

Cover the text on pages 74 and 75. Use these questions [and the pictures] to tell us about Nina. 不要看第 74 页和第 75 页的课文, 用下面的问题及课文的图片给我们讲讲尼娜。

What does she do? What's she doing now? What's she going to do tomorrow?

LESSON 20

Pronunciation 语音

Word linking How is she feeling? They are all old friends.

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

cycle /'saɪkəl/ v. 骑自行车

normal /'nɔːməl/ adj. 正常的

IT (Information Technology) /,aɪ 'tiː/ n.

信息技术

conference /'kɒnfərəns/ n. 会议

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Does he usually get up early?
B: Yes, he does.
A: But is he staying in bed this morning?
B: Yes, he is.
A: And is he going to get up late tomorrow morning?
B: Yes, he is.</p> | <p>3 A: When does he usually get up early?
B: Every morning.
A: What's he doing this morning then?
B: This morning? He's staying in bed this morning.
A: And what's he going to do tomorrow morning?
B: He's going to get up late.</p> |
| <p>2 A: When does he get up early?
B: He usually gets up early every morning.
A: What about this morning?
B: Oh, he's staying in bed this morning.
A: And what about tomorrow morning?
B: He's going to get up late, tomorrow morning.</p> | |

73



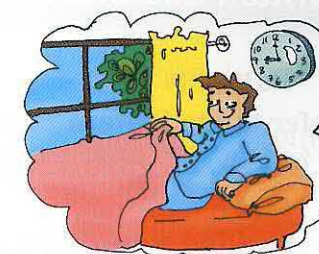
He usually gets up early every morning.

74



He's staying in bed this morning.

75



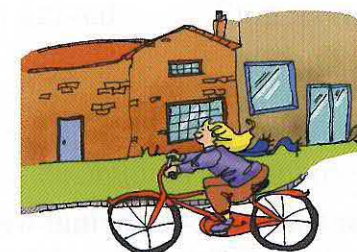
He's going to get up late tomorrow morning.

76



She usually drives to town every afternoon.

77



She's cycling to work this afternoon.

78



She's going to walk to the village tomorrow afternoon.

79



They usually watch TV every night.

80



They're listening to music tonight.

81



They're going to go to the theatre tomorrow night.

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 78, and write out in full number 3. 参照第 78 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 3, 写出完整的对话。

2 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 19, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 19 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What does Nina do? | 5 How is she feeling this evening? |
| 2 Who does she usually work with? | Where is she sitting with some old friends? Are they having a good gossip or not? (Use ..., because and ..., and) |
| Who else does she work with? (Use ..., but) | |
| 3 Where do her jobs take her? | 6 Is Nina laughing or not? Is she having a really good time or not? (Use ..., because) |
| 4 Where does she often stay? Does her life seem very glamorous or not? How does she often feel? (Use ..., and and ..., but) | |

3 Guided Composition 作文

Look at William's work diary for this week (a normal week) and next week. Then do the exercise below. 看下面威廉本周 (正常的一周) 和下周的工作日记, 然后做练习。

This week — quite normal!

Monday 19th

9.00 Meet IT Manager

Tuesday 20th

10.00 Video conference

Wednesday 21st

8.00 Early start in office

Thursday 22nd

12.30 Lunch with Mr. Grey

Friday 23rd

2.00 Meet the office manager

Next week

Monday 26th

9.00 Meet bank manager

Tuesday 27th

10.00 Go to the doctor's

Wednesday 28th

7.00 Drive to London

Thursday 29th

1.00 Lunch with Mr. Day

Friday 30th

2.00 Meet my accountant

Now write sentences about William's work every week and next week, like the example. 仿照例句, 写出关于威廉通常每周的工作和下周的工作的句子。

Example: At 9 o'clock every Monday, he has a meeting with the IT Manager; but next Monday, he's going to meet his bank manager at 9 o'clock.

Listening 听力

Listen to the recording, and fill in the missing words. 听录音, 填入缺少的词。

Mr. Patel _____ small _____ near the station. The _____ is _____ from Monday to _____, but not _____. He arrives _____ in the morning, and he _____ the _____ at half past six in _____. People _____ in the shop all day. Mr. Patel _____ them all. He's very friendly. He smiles and _____. People tell him _____. He _____ and thinks. He doesn't _____ much. Mr. Patel is an _____.

Write Questions 写问题

Write good questions for the answers, like the example. 仿照例句, 根据回答写出合适的问题。

Example: Do they ever go to the cinema? **Yes, they do. They go to the cinema every Saturday.**

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 _____? | She usually watches television in the evening. |
| 2 _____? | Yes, I'm having a great time, thank you! |
| 3 _____? | Yes, the children are hungry. Can they have lunch now? |
| 4 _____? | I'm laughing because I'm happy. |
| 5 _____? | No, I'm not going to get up late tomorrow. |
| 6 _____? | They're going to speak to Robert's teacher this evening. |
| 7 _____? | He takes his medicine twice a day. |
| 8 _____? | Yes, she usually cycles to the shops. |

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 19. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 19 课的课文。

- | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Her jobs _____ her all over the world. (line 5) | a) work | b) travel | c) take | d) bring |
| 2 She often _____ in expensive hotels. (line 6) | a) lives | b) stays | c) goes | d) picks up |
| 3 She's sitting in a bar in Central London _____ some friends. (lines 10-11) | a) with | b) at | c) by | d) beside |
| 4 _____ can't things be like this every evening? (line 15) | a) What | b) How | c) When | d) Why |
| 5 Nina's going to _____ a decision tomorrow. (line 21) | a) have | b) do | c) go | d) make |

We all have our troubles

家家有本难念的经

LESSON 21

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: Where was Anna the day before yesterday? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 前天安娜在哪儿?



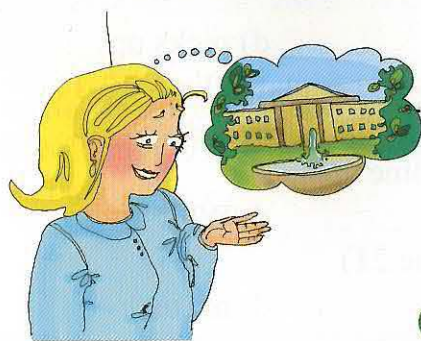
1

JACK: Anna, I want you to call Pierre in Paris. I'm going to Paris first thing tomorrow. I want to meet with him at 8 o'clock. Can you set it up, please? And can you get me some coffee?



2

ANNA: Yes, sir. Straight away. Paris! Again! He was in Paris last week!



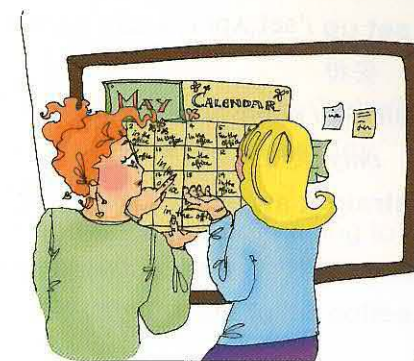
3

JANEY: Wasn't he in Washington last week?
ANNA: No, he was in Washington the week before last.

JANEY: Some people have all the luck!

ANNA: Yes, I know.

I want to travel,
but I'm always here at my desk.
I was here yesterday.
I was here the day before yesterday.



4

JANEY: We're going to be here tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow ...

ANNA: And next week, and next month!



5

JACK: Anna, Janey, I'm sorry for you both. But we all have our troubles in life. And I'm looking forward to my coffee.



6

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

trouble /'trʌbəl/ *n.* 问题, 麻烦事**set up** /'set,ʌp/ *v.* + *adv.* *particle (transitive)*
安排**sir** /sɜː/ *polite form of address — 2nd person*
only 先生**straight away** *adv. (time)* 立刻**last week** /,laɪst 'wi:k/ *adv. (time)* 上星期**the week before last** *adv. (time)* 上上星期**travel** /'trævəl/ *v.* 旅行**yesterday** /'jestədi/ *adv. (time)* (在) 昨天**the day before yesterday** *adv. (time)* 前天**the day after tomorrow** *adv. (time)* 后天

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 We all have our troubles — trouble — 可以用作可数名词, 又可以用作不可数名词。
- 2 I want you to call Pierre in Paris — 注意 want someone to do something 和 want to do something 的区别: 前者意为“想让某人做某事”, 是由其他人去做; 后者意为“想做某事”, 是说话者本人去做。
- 3 Straight away — 相当于 immediately.
- 4 I'm sorry for you both — be sorry for — 固定用法, 用来表达对某事或某人很抱歉、很同情。

参考译文

杰克: 安娜, 我想让你给巴黎的皮埃尔打电话。我准备明天一早去巴黎, 想在8点钟见他。你能安排一下吗? 还有, 你能给我拿些咖啡吗?

安娜: 好的, 先生, 马上。
巴黎! 又是巴黎! 他上周就在巴黎。

詹妮: 他上周不是在华盛顿吗?
安娜: 不, 他上上周在华盛顿。

詹妮: 有些人真幸运!

安娜: 我知道。我想旅游, 可我要一直在这儿, 坐在办公桌前。我昨天在这儿, 前天也在这儿。

詹妮: 我们明天还会在这儿, 后天也在……

安娜: 还有下周, 下个月!

杰克: 安娜, 詹妮, 我真为你们感到难过。但是家家有本难念的经。我在等我的咖啡。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Jack wants Anna to call Pierre, doesn't he? Yes, he does.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Jack's going to Paris tomorrow, isn't he? | 5 Anna wants to travel, doesn't she? |
| 2 He wasn't in Washington last week, was he? | 6 She was at her desk yesterday, wasn't she? |
| 3 He was in Paris last week, wasn't he? | 7 Janey and Anna are both going to be here tomorrow, aren't they? |
| 4 He wasn't in Paris the week before last, was he? | 8 Jack's looking forward to his coffee, isn't he? |

b) Example: Does Jack want Anna to call Pierre in Washington?
No, he doesn't. He wants her to call Pierre in Paris.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Does he want to meet with Pierre at ten o'clock? | 3 Was he in Paris the week before last? |
| 2 Was Jack in Paris yesterday? | 4 Is Jack looking forward to lunch? |

c) Example: What does Jack want Anna to do? He wants her to call Pierre in Paris.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Where's Jack going first thing tomorrow? | 6 Where was Anna yesterday and the day before yesterday? |
| 2 What does he want Anna to get him? | 7 When are Anna and Janey going to be at their desks? |
| 3 Where was he last week? | 8 What's Jack looking forward to? |
| 4 Where was he the week before last? | |
| 5 What does Anna want to do? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Jack / go / Paris / first thing tomorrow? (Where ...?)

A: Is Jack going to Paris first thing tomorrow? B: Yes, he is.

A: Where is Jack going first thing tomorrow? B: He's going to Paris.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Jack / want / meet with Pierre / 8.00? (When ...?) | 3 Anna / desk / yesterday? (Where ...?) |
| 2 Jack / Paris / last week? (Where ...?) | 4 Jack / look forward to / his coffee? (What ...?) |

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Do you want to travel? Where do you want to go?
- 2 Where were you yesterday/the day before yesterday/last weekend?
- 3 Are you looking forward to next weekend? Why? / Why not? Where are you going to be?
- 4 Do you want to work in an office? Why? / Why not?

LESSON 22

Pronunciation 语音

Weak forms of be The men **are** here. / Jack **was** here. / They **were** here.

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

traffic jam /'træfɪk dʒæm/ n. 交通阻塞

class /kla:s/ n. (一节) 课

meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ n. 会议

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ n. 医院

party /'pɑ:ti/ n. 聚会

kind /kaɪnd/ adj. 亲切的, 乐于助人的

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: Was Robert at school yesterday?

B: No, he wasn't.

A: Was he at home?

B: Yes, he was.

2 A: Were you at school yesterday?

B: No, I wasn't.

A: Where were you?

B: I was at home.

3 A: Was Robert at school yesterday?

B: No, he wasn't at school yesterday.

He was at home.

4 A: Were you at school yesterday?

B: No, I wasn't at school yesterday.

I was at home.

5 A: Robert was at home yesterday.

B: Where was he?

A: At home.

B: When was that?

A: Yesterday.

1st (first)



Robert / at home
(at school)
yesterday

2nd (second)



Polly / in town
(at home)
yesterday morning

3rd (third)



Anna / at her desk
(at the shops)
yesterday afternoon

4th (fourth)



William / in a traffic jam
(in the office)
yesterday evening

5th (fifth)



Lucy / in bed
(in class)
last night

6th (sixth)



Annie / in town
(in the country)
the day before yesterday

7th (seventh)



Karen / at a meeting
(at home)
the night before last

8th (eighth)



Mr. Ford / in hospital
(at work)
last week

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 86, and write out in full numbers 1 and 4. 参照第 86 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 1 和 4, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Write sentences like the examples, using the words in the table. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写句子。

I was	in bed	yesterday.
I wasn't	in class	the day before yesterday.
He was	in hospital	yesterday morning.
He wasn't	in town	yesterday afternoon.
She was	in the office	yesterday evening.
She wasn't	in London	last night.
You were	in the country	last week.
You weren't	in a traffic jam	last month.

Examples: I was in hospital last month. She wasn't in London last week.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 21. 用括号中的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 21 课的课文。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Anna, I ... (you / call / Pierre) (pic. 1) | 5 I ... (want / travel / always here / my desk) (pic. 4) |
| 2 He ... (Paris / last week)! (pic. 2) | 6 I ... (here yesterday) (pic. 4) |
| 3 Wasn't ... (Washington / week)? (pic. 3) | 7 I ... (here / day / yesterday) (pic. 4) |
| 4 Some people ... (all / luck)! (pic. 4) | |

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 21, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 21 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What does Jack want Anna to do? Why? (Use ..., because) | 5 Where was she yesterday? Where was she the day before yesterday? (Use ..., and) |
| 2 When does Jack want to meet with Pierre? | 6 And where are she and Janey going to be tomorrow and the day after tomorrow? |
| 3 Where was Jack last week? Where was he the week before last? (Use ..., and) | |
| 4 Who wants to travel? When is she at her desk? (Use ..., but) | |

Listening 听力

Listen, and take part in the conversation. 听对话, 并加入对话。

- A: Where were you last Sunday?
 B:
 A: Were you? Do you usually do that on Sundays?
 B:
 A: I want to go to some new places. Do you know any?
 B:
 A: That's interesting. Can we go out for a coffee after work?
 B:



- A: What about tonight?
 B:
 A: OK. Thanks! Bye for now.

Match the Questions and Answers 问答搭配

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right, and write them down. 将左栏的问题与右栏的回答搭配起来, 并把它们写下来。

A Questions

- Where were you last night?
- What do you want to do today?
- How often do they watch TV?
- Do you want me to do that for you?
- Who does this pen belong to?
- Was Paul at the party?
- What do you want William to do?
- Was Mary on the school bus?

B Answers

- Yes, he was. Claire was there, too.
- I want him to call me this evening.
- Yes, she was. She was with Robert.
- I want to go to the country.
- Oh, it's mine. Thanks.
- Every evening.
- I was at home all evening. Why?
- Yes, please. That's very kind.

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 21. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 21 课的课文。

- Anna, I want ____ Pierre in Paris. (pic. 1)
 a) you're calling b) you to call c) you call d) that you call
- Paris! Again! He ____ in Paris last week! (pic. 2)
 a) is b) are c) was d) were
- ____ he in Washington last week? (pic. 3)
 a) Isn't b) Aren't c) Wasn't d) Were
- ____ people have all the luck! (pic. 4)
 a) A b) Any c) The d) Some

The London bus

伦敦的公共汽车

LESSON 23

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: Who was the designer of the old Routemaster bus? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 老式的“马路大师”公共汽车是谁设计的?

The new buses in London are just 'buses'. They aren't 'London buses'. The real 'London bus' was the old Routemaster. This was our favourite
5 bus for fifty-one years. It was a design classic.



Were Routemasters really dangerous? The back of the bus was an open platform with no doors. Perhaps this
10 wasn't very safe — but Londoners like to do their own thing. And the Routemasters were fast in the traffic.

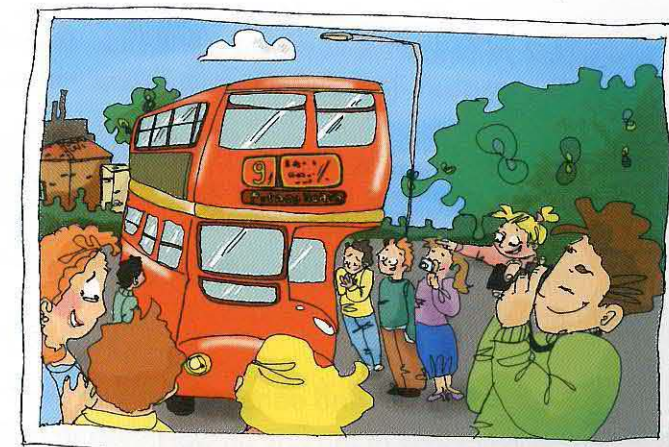
Modern buses are safe, but they are slow. Passengers hate the doors. Car drivers hate the
15 buses. The bus drivers have a hard time.



The first Routemasters were on our roads in 1954. The last official Routemaster journey was on Route Number 9, on 15th February 2006. That was some years ago.

20 Today, Londoners remember the Routemaster's name. They remember the designer's name: Douglas Scott.

The new buses don't have a name. How can we love them?



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真正的
design classic /dɪ'zain 'klæsɪk/
compound n. 经典设计
back /bæk/ *n.* 后部
platform /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.* 平台
modern /'mɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.* 乘客
driver /'draɪvə/ *n.* 司机

a hard time /ə 'hɑ:d 'taɪm/ *fixed phrase*
 困难的日子
road /rəʊd/ *n.* 公路, 道路
official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的, 正式的
journey /'dʒɜ:nɪ/ *n.* 旅行, 旅程
route /ru:t/ *n.* 路线
ago /ə'gəʊ/ *adv. (time)* 以前
designer /dɪ'zainə/ *n.* 设计师
around /ə'raʊnd/ *prep.* 到处, 各处

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 for fifty-one years — for — 介词, 这里表示“在一段时间内”。
- 2 on our roads in 1954 — 当地点状语 (on our roads) 和时间状语 (in 1954) 同时出现时, 通常将地点状语放在时间状语前。
- 3 some years ago — ago — 通常和表示一段时间的词或短语连用, 意为“在……之前”, 用在一般过去时中。

参考译文

伦敦的新公共汽车只是“公共汽车”而已, 它们不是“伦敦公共汽车”。真正的“伦敦公共汽车”是老式的“马路大师”。51年来, 它一直是我们最喜欢的公共汽车, 是经典的设计。

“马路大师”真的危险吗? 车的后部是没有门的开放平台, 也许这样并不安全——但伦敦人喜欢做自己的事。而且“马路大师”在车流中行驶很快。

现在的公共汽车是安全, 但很慢。乘客不喜欢车门, 小汽车司机们不喜欢公共汽车, 公共汽车司机们日子很难过。

第一批“马路大师”在1954年上路, 而最后一班官方“马路大师”是在2006年2月15日, 行车路线是9号线。那已经是几年前的事了。

如今, 伦敦人还记得“马路大师”这个名字, 还记得它的设计者的名字: 道格拉斯·斯科特。

新式公共汽车没有名字, 我们怎么去喜欢它们呢?

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: The real 'London bus' was the old Routemaster, wasn't it? Yes, it was.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 It was Londoners' favourite bus for fifty-one years, wasn't it? | 6 Car drivers hate the buses, don't they? |
| 2 The back of a Routemaster was an open platform, wasn't it? | 7 The last official Routemaster journey was in February 2006, wasn't it? |
| 3 The Routemasters were fast in the traffic, weren't they? | 8 That was some years ago, wasn't it? |
| 4 Modern buses are safe but slow, aren't they? | 9 Londoners remember the Routemaster's name, don't they? |
| 5 Passengers hate the doors, don't they? | 10 They remember the designer's name, too, don't they? |

b) Example: Was the real 'London bus' the old 'Roadmaster'?
 No, it wasn't. It was the old 'Routemaster'.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Was the Routemaster Londoners' favourite bus for forty-one years? | 3 Do the bus drivers hate the doors on modern buses? |
| 2 Were the Routemasters slow in the traffic? | 4 Was the last official Routemaster journey on 15th January 2006? |

c) Example: What was the name of the real 'London bus'?
 (The name of the real 'London bus' was) the Routemaster.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 How long was the Routemaster the Londoners' favourite bus? | 5 Who hate the doors? |
| 2 What was the back of the bus? | 6 Who hate the buses? |
| 3 How good were the Routemasters in the London traffic? | 7 When were the first Routemasters on our roads? |
| 4 What are modern buses like? | 8 Where and when was the last Routemaster journey? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Routemaster / favourite bus / fifty-one years? (How long ...?)

A: Was the Routemaster our favourite bus for fifty-one years? B: Yes, it was.

A: How long was the Routemaster our favourite bus? B: For fifty-one years.

- 1 Routemasters / fast / in traffic? (What ... like ...?)
- 2 bus drivers / have / hard time? (Who ...?)
- 3 last official Routemaster journey / February 2006? (When ...?)
- 4 Londoners / remember / designer's name? (What ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 What are the buses like in your town or city? Describe one.
- 2 How do you travel around your town or city? How do you get to school/college/work?

LESSON 24

Pronunciation 语音

/s/ wait / waits bank / banks Jack / Jack's
 /z/ arrive / arrives coffee / coffees Paul / Paul's
 /tʃ/ wash / washes watch / watches bridge / bridges
 bus / buses size / sizes Hans / Hans's

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

railway station /'reɪlweɪ steɪʃən/ n. 火车站
at midnight /æt 'mɪdnɑːt/ adv. (time) 在午夜

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

- 1 A: Were Robert and Lucy at school an hour ago?
 B: No, they weren't.
 A: Where were they?
 B: They were at home.
- 2 A: Where were Robert and Lucy an hour ago?
 B: They were at home.
- 3 A: Were you both at home an hour ago?
 B: No, we weren't. We were at school then.

Practise saying some years:

1900	nineteen hundred	1975	nineteen seventy-five
1905	nineteen hundred and five or nineteen oh five	1999	nineteen ninety-nine
1910	nineteen ten	2000	two thousand
1936	nineteen thirty-six	2001	two thousand and one
1950	nineteen fifty	2008	two thousand and eight
		2012	two thousand and twelve

9th (ninth)



Robert and Lucy
at home
an hour ago

10th (tenth)



Flora and Vikki
at school
half an hour ago

11th (eleventh)



Paul and Claire
at a party
a week ago

12th (twelfth)



William and Karen
at the cinema
a fortnight ago

13th (thirteenth)



Polly and Annie
at the railway station
a short time ago

14th (fourteenth)



Paul and William
at a football match
three weeks ago

15th (fifteenth)



the new secretaries
at work
two hours ago

16th (sixteenth)



Daisy and Claire
at the dentist's
six weeks ago

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 94, and write out in full numbers 1 and 3. 参照第 94 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 1 和 3, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences, using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 23. 用括号里的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 23 课的课文。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 This was ... (favourite bus / fifty-one years) (lines 4-5) | 4 The first Routemasters ... (roads / 1954) (lines 16-17) |
| 2 The back ... (bus / open platform / no doors) (lines 8-9) | 5 The last ... (Route Number 9 / 15th February 2006) (lines 17-18) |
| 3 Modern buses ... (safe / but / slow) (line 13) | 6 Today, ... (Londoners / remember / name) (lines 20-21) |

3 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the first part of the text in Lesson 23, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 23 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 What was the real 'London bus'? | 4 Was the back of the bus an open platform or not? Was this very safe or not? What do Londoners like to do? (Use ..., and and ..., but) |
| 2 How long was it Londoners' favourite bus? Was it a design classic or not? (Use ..., and) | 5 Are modern buses safe or not? Are they fast or slow? (Use ..., but) |
| 3 Were there any doors on a Routemaster or not? | 6 Who hate the doors? Who hate the buses? (Use ..., and) |
| | 7 Who have a hard time? |

4 Guided Composition 作文

Write out this conversation between Polly and Annie. Use the words in brackets to make suitable questions for Polly. 完成波莉和安妮之间的对话。用括号中的词写出合适的问句。

POLLY: ...? (you / 1st January, 2000)

ANNIE: I was in London.

POLLY: ...? (Who / you with)

ANNIE: I was with some good friends.

POLLY: ...? (Where / at midnight / 31st December, 1999)

ANNIE: We were in Trafalgar Square in the centre of London.

POLLY: ...? (How many people / in the Square)

ANNIE: There were thousands.

POLLY: ...? (What / it like)

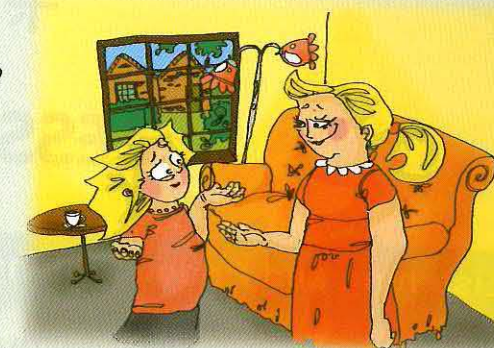
ANNIE: It was fantastic! All the people were very happy!

POLLY: You were lucky, weren't you? I was at home. Isn't that sad?

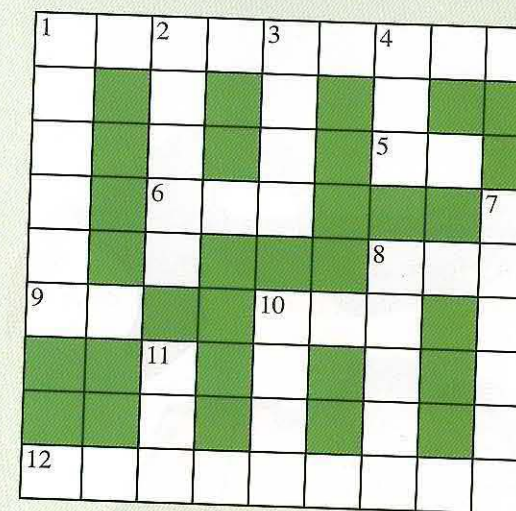
Listening 听力

Listen to the recording, and answer the questions. 听录音, 回答问题。

- How many people are there going to be in the car? Who are they?
- What time are they going to leave home?
- Who's going to get on the plane?
- What is Lucy going to do?
- Who worries a lot?



Crossword Puzzle 填词游戏



Across

- Not safe.
- Is this right? ___, it isn't!
- Can you ___ up a meeting for me?
- I want a ___ of chocolate.
- 5 Across again.
- Can you do this, please? Yes, s___!
- This person travels on a bus, a train or a plane.

Down

- The Routemaster was a ___ classic.
- Not quiet.
- She's waiting at the Arrivals ___.
- I like to do my ___ thing!
- What's his job? He's a bus ___.
- Come to the party! B___ a bottle!
- Not dangerous.
- I ___ at a football match yesterday.

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 23. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选择正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 23 课的课文。

- The back of the bus was an open platform with ___ doors. (lines 8-9)
a) any b) no c) some d) the
- Perhaps this ___ very safe, ... (lines 9-10)
a) isn't b) aren't c) wasn't d) weren't
- ... but Londoners like to do ___ own thing. (lines 10-11)
a) they b) them c) their d) theirs
- The first Routemasters ___ on our roads in 1954. (lines 16-17)
a) was b) were c) is d) are

The Kalenjin

卡兰津人

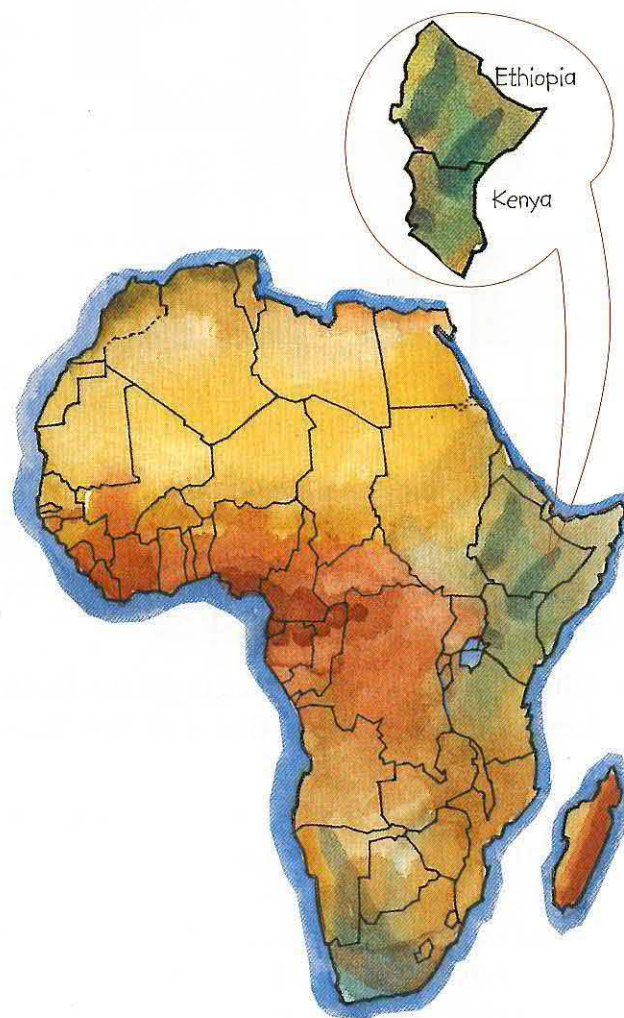
LESSON 25

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: How many distance races are there now for women? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 目前有多少项女子长跑比赛?

Take a look at the records of international running events in the last fifty years. Before 1980, the winners of distance races were usually from North America and Europe. There were some winners from other countries, but there weren't very many of them. There were no African names among the winners then, but things are very different now.

Today, the stars of the race track are the Kalenjin. The Kalenjin are an African people from the borders of North West Kenya and Ethiopia. Their homeland is a hot, dry plateau, about 2,500 metres above sea level. These people are natural athletes. They have long, thin legs. Their heart rate is unusually slow. There are only three million of them.



Twelve of the world's top twenty marathon runners are now Kalenjin. Every year, they win 40 percent of the top honours in all international distance races. And it's not just the men.

A few years ago, there weren't any distance races for women. These days, there are lots of them. Kalenjin women win all their events as well.

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

record /'rekɔ:d/ *n.* 记录**winner** /'winə/ *n.* 获胜者**distance race** /'distəns reɪs/ *compound n.* 长跑**among** /ə'mʌŋ/ *prep.* 在……之中**star** /stɑ:/ *n.* 明星**race track** /reɪs 'træk/ *compound n.* 跑道**border** /'bɔ:də/ *n.* 边界**North West** /'nɔ:θ west/ *n.* 西北部**homeland** /'həʊmlænd/ *n.* 祖国, 家乡**plateau** /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高原**metre** /'mɪtrə/ *n.* 公尺, 米**above** /ə'baʊ/ *prep.* 在……之上**sea level** /,si: 'levəl/ *compound n.* 海平面**natural** /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的**athlete** /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员**heart rate** /'hɑ:t reɪt/ *compound n.* 心率**unusually** /ʌn'ju:zʊəli/ *adv.* (intensifier) (manner) 不寻常地**million** /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万**win** /wɪn/ *v.* 获胜**honour** /'ɒnə/ *n.* 荣誉**a few** /ə 'fju:/ *quantifier* 少数, 几个

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 the last fifty years — “过去 50 年”, 即到现在为止的过去 50 年。
- 2 a hot, dry place — 当名词前并列的两个形容词很难区分哪个更具体、哪个更笼统时, 可以用逗号将两个词分开。
- 3 A few — 后面接复数可数名词, 表示不定的数量, 意为“一些”、“几个”。
- 4 as well — 这个短语一般放在句尾, 表示“也”。

参考译文

来看看过去 50 年中国际赛跑比赛的记录。1980 年以前, 长跑比赛冠军通常来自北美洲和欧洲。虽然也有其他国家的冠军, 但并不很多, 冠军中没有非洲人的名字。但现在情况就大不相同了。

现在, 跑道上的明星是卡兰津人。卡兰津人是来自肯尼亚西北部和埃塞俄比亚边境的非洲民族, 他们的家乡是海拔大约 2500 米的干热的高原。他们是天生的运动员, 腿又细又长, 心率很慢。这个民族只有 300 万人。

目前, 世界上顶尖的 20 名马拉松选手中有 12 名是卡兰津人。他们每年都会在所有的国际长跑比赛中赢得 40% 的最高奖项。得奖的不只是男性。几年前还没有女子长跑比赛, 但现在有很多。卡兰津的女性也赢了所有的比赛。

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: Before 1980, the winners of distance races were usually from North America and Europe, weren't they? Yes, they were.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 There were some winners from other countries, weren't there? | 6 These people are natural athletes, aren't they? |
| 2 But there were no African names among the winners, were there? | 7 They win a lot of the top honours in international distance races, don't they? |
| 3 Things are very different now, aren't they? | 8 A few years ago, there weren't any distance races for women, were there? |
| 4 The Kalenjin are from Kenya and Ethiopia, aren't they? | 9 These days, there are a lot, aren't there? |
| 5 Their homeland is about 2,500 metres above sea level, isn't it? | |

b) **Example: Before 1980, were winners of distance races usually from Africa? No, they weren't. They were from North America and Europe.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Were there lots of winners from other countries? | 4 Do these people have short, fat legs? |
| 2 Are the Kalenjin an American people? | 5 Is their heart rate unusually fast? |
| 3 Is their homeland 500 metres above sea level? | 6 Are there 30 million of them? |

c) **Example: Before 1980, where were most winners of distance races from? (They were from) North America and Europe.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Were there any winners from other countries? | 5 What makes these people natural athletes? |
| 2 Who are the stars of the race track now? | 6 How many top international distance races do they win? |
| 3 Where do the Kalenjin come from? | 7 How many distance races were there for women a few years ago? |
| 4 Where is their homeland, and what is it like? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: winners / distance races / usually / North America / Europe? (Where ...?)

A: Were the winners of distance races usually from North America and Europe?

B: Yes, they were.

A: Where were the winners of distance races usually from?

B: (From) North America and Europe.

- 1 their homeland / hot, dry plateau? (What ... like?)
- 2 these people / natural athletes (What kind of ...?)
- 3 their heart rate / unusually slow? (How slow ...?)
- 4 distance races / women / a few years ago? (How many ...?)

LESSON 26

Pronunciation 语音

/tr/ track train trip true try chemistry
/dr/ dream dress drink drive dry children

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

snow /snəʊ/ n. 雪

hill /hɪl/ n. 小山, 山岗

sheep /ʃi:p/ n. (pl. sheep) 绵羊

none /nʌn/ pron. 没有任何东西, 没有人

ice /aɪs/ n. 冰

lake /leɪk/ n. 湖

reservoir /'rezəvwaɪ/ n. 水库

block of flats n. phrase 一栋公寓

programme /'prəʊgræm/ n. (BrE.; AmE. program) 节目

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

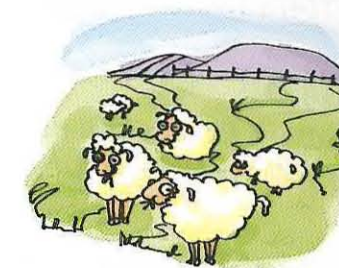
- (With the 17th, 19th, 21st and 23rd pictures)
A: Was there any snow on the hills last month?
B: No, there wasn't.
A: Is there any this month?
B: Yes, there is.
- (With the 18th, 20th, 22nd and 24th pictures)
A: Were there any sheep in the fields last week?
B: No, there weren't.
A: Are there any this week?
B: Yes, there are.
- (With the 17th, 19th, 21st and 23rd pictures)
A: There was no snow on the hills last month.
B: No, there wasn't. But there's some this month, isn't there?
- (With the 18th, 20th, 22nd and 24th pictures)
A: There were no sheep in the fields last week.
B: No, there weren't. But there are some this week, aren't there?
- (Not with the 23rd or 24th pictures)
A: Look! There's some snow on the hills. / There are some sheep in the fields.
B: You're right. There was none last month, was there? / There were none last week, were there?

17th



snow on the hills
this month (last month)

18th



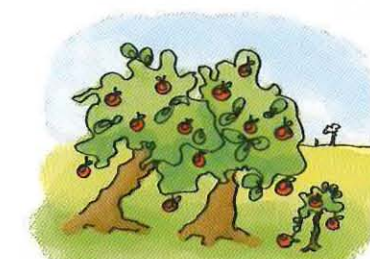
sheep in the fields
this week (last week)

19th



ice on the lake
today (a few days ago)

20th



apples on the trees
this year (last year)

21st



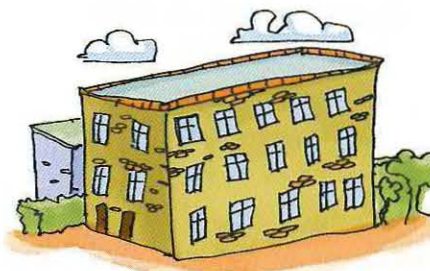
water in the reservoir
now (two years ago)

22nd



workmen in the road
this week (a fortnight ago)

23rd



a block of flats here
now (five years ago)

24th



women in the race
these days (a few years ago)

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 102, and write out in full numbers 3 and 4. 参照第 102 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 3 和 4, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Write sentences like the examples, using the words in the table. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写句子。

Last summer	there was		houses near the college.
A few days ago			traffic in the town centre.
Last spring	there were	no	horses in that field.
Two hundred years ago			cars on the roads.
Yesterday			snow in our part of the country.
In 1990			good programmes on television.
Last winter	there wasn't	any	water in that reservoir.
Ten years ago			visitors to our town.
A fortnight ago	there weren't		fruit on the trees in our garden.

Examples: Ten years ago, there were no houses near the college.
Last summer, there wasn't any water in that reservoir.

3 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the first part of the text in Lesson 25, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 25 课课文第一部分的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- Must we take a look at the records of international running events in the last fifteen or the last fifty years?
- Before 1980, where were the winners of distance races usually from?
- Were there any winners from other countries? Were there many of them? (Use ..., but)
- Were there any African names among the winners? Are things the same now or different? Who are the stars of the race track today? (Use ..., but and ..., and)

Listening 听力

Listen to the recording, and choose the right answers. 听录音, 选择正确答案。

- This year, the London Marathon was on _____ April.
a) 24th b) 21st c) 23rd d) 25th
- The weather was _____.
a) fine b) awful c) sunny d) wet
- This was Gordon Ramsay's _____ Marathon.
a) tenth b) seventh c) last d) first
- Felix Limo's time was _____.
a) 3:46:10 b) 2:19:36 c) 2:6:39 d) 2:6:49
- The winner of the women's race was _____.
a) American b) Kenyan c) Ethiopian d) Russian

Match the Questions and Answers 问答搭配

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right. Write them down. 将左栏的问题与右栏的回答搭配起来, 并把它们写下来。

- | A Questions | B Answers |
|---|--|
| 1 Was there much traffic in town today? | 1 Yes, there were a lot. |
| 2 Where were you last week? | 2 She was at the dentist's. |
| 3 Was he in Paris last week? | 3 Yes, I was. It was great! |
| 4 Was Lucy ill yesterday? | 4 No, he was there the week before last. |
| 5 Were they at work last week? | 5 Yes, she was. She was in bed all day. |
| 6 Were there any women in the race? | 6 No, there wasn't much. |
| 7 Were you at Paul's party last week? | 7 Yes, they were. |
| 8 Where was Vikki yesterday? | 8 I was in London. |

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 25. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选出正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 25 课的课文。

- _____ some winners from other countries ... (lines 5-7)
a) It was b) There was c) They were d) There were
- ... but there weren't very _____ of them. (lines 7-8)
a) much b) many c) a lot d) lots
- There are only three _____ them. (lines 19-20)
a) millions b) million c) millions of d) million of
- A few years _____, there weren't any distance races for women. (lines 26-27)
a) for b) since c) ago d) then
- _____, there are lots of them. (lines 27-28)
a) This day b) These days c) Those times d) That time

Chocolate heaven!

巧克力天堂!

LESSON 27

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: How much cocoa does Marconi's chocolate contain? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 马可尼牌巧克力含有多少可可粉?



LUCY: I'm going out, Mum.
Please can I get some chocolate?
We had some sweets last weekend,
but we didn't have any chocolate.



LUCY: And we didn't have much chocolate
the weekend before last.
KAREN: You and your chocolate!
OK. But you must share it
with everyone else!



LUCY: I'm back, Mum!
These are the chocolates!
They didn't have any nice boxes
at the supermarket.
These chocolates are
from Marconi's.
They're really special.

ROBERT: But chocolate is chocolate,
isn't it?
Why does a fancy box
make it special?



KAREN: Good question. Listen to this.
'This chocolate contains
fifty percent cocoa.
Marconi's chocolate uses only
pure cocoa butter.
There are no non-cocoa vegetable fats
in Marconi's chocolate.'



LUCY: Mm! This is chocolate heaven!
It feels different in your mouth.
PAUL: Chocolate heaven is expensive.
It feels different in your pocket,
too!



New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

heaven /'hevən/ n. 天堂

did /dɪd/ aux. v. (didn't = 'did not') do 的过去式

share /ʃeə/ v. 分享, 共有

everyone /'evriwʌn/ pron. 每个人, 人人

fancy /'fænsi/ adj. 精美的

contain /kən'teɪn/ v. 包含

cocoa /'kəʊkəʊ/ n. 可可粉 (用以制巧克力)

non-cocoa /nɒn-'kəʊkəʊ/ adj. 无可可粉的

fat /fæt/ n. 脂肪

mouth /maʊθ/ n. 嘴, 口腔

ordinary /'ɔ:dənəri/ adj. 普通的

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 We didn't have much chocolate — much — 表示“许多”时,通常用在否定句中,且只能修饰不可数名词,在肯定句中用 a lot of.
- 2 They didn't have any nice boxes — 在肯定句中用 some 表示“一些”,在变为否定句时通常要把 some 变为 any.
- 3 There are no non-cocoa vegetable fats — no — 在这里相当于 not any, 后面要跟复数可数名词或不可数名词; non- — 前缀,不能单独成词。

参考译文

露西: 我要出去, 妈妈。我能买些巧克力吗? 我们上周末吃了糖果, 但没吃巧克力。

露西: 上上周末也没吃多少巧克力。
卡伦: 你和你的巧克力! 好了。但你必须和其他人分享!

露西: 我回来了, 妈妈!
这是巧克力! 超市里没有好看的盒子。这些巧克力是从马可尼店里买的, 非常特别。

罗伯特: 但巧克力就是巧克力, 不是吗? 为什么一个好看的盒子就让它特别呢?

卡伦: 这个问题问得好。听着:
“此巧克力含有 50% 的可可粉。马可尼巧克力只用纯可可油, 不含无可可粉的植物脂肪。”

露西: 嗯! 这简直是巧克力天堂! 口感与众不同。
保罗: 巧克力天堂很贵, 价钱也与众不同!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) Example: Lucy's going out, isn't she? Yes, she is.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 She wants to get some chocolate, doesn't she? | 5 They didn't have any nice boxes at the supermarket, did they? |
| 2 They had some sweets last weekend, didn't they? | 6 The chocolates are special, aren't they? |
| 3 They didn't have any chocolate last weekend, did they? | 7 Marconi's chocolate contains fifty percent cocoa, doesn't it? |
| 4 They didn't have much chocolate the weekend before last, did they? | 8 Marconi's chocolate uses only pure cocoa butter, doesn't it? |

b) Example: Does Lucy want to get some fruit?

No, she doesn't. She wants to get some chocolate.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Did they have any chocolate last weekend? | 4 Does Marconi's chocolate contain ninety percent cocoa? |
| 2 Did they have a lot of chocolate the weekend before last? | 5 Are there any non-cocoa vegetable fats in Marconi's chocolate? |
| 3 Are the chocolates quite ordinary? | 6 Is chocolate heaven cheap? |

c) Example: What does Lucy want to get from the shops?

(She wants to get) some chocolate.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Why does she want to get some chocolate? | 5 How much cocoa does Marconi's chocolate contain? |
| 2 Who must Lucy share the chocolate with? | 6 What kind of butter does their chocolate use? |
| 3 Where are the chocolates from? | 7 What does Marconi's chocolate not contain? |
| 4 What kind of a box are they in? | |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: they / have / sweets / last weekend? (When ...?)

A: Did they have any sweets last weekend? B: Yes, they did.

A: When did they have some sweets? B: Last weekend.

- 1 they / have / nice boxes / Marconi's? (Where ...?)
- 2 Marconi's chocolates / really special? (What ... like?)
- 3 Marconi's chocolate / contain / fifty percent cocoa? (How much ...?)
- 4 Marconi's chocolate / use / pure cocoa butter? (What kind of ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Do you like chocolate? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Do you like hot chocolate drinks? Why? / Why not?
- 3 Where can you buy chocolate? Is it cheap or expensive?
- 4 Do some people give fancy boxes of chocolates as presents? Do you?

LESSON 28

Pronunciation 语音

/æ/ **bad bank match stamp stand language matter salmon travel**
 /ʌ/ **much none rush some young funny hungry luggage trouble**

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

the grocer's /'grəʊsəz/ *n.* 食品杂货店

not any/none ... at all 根本不

chicken /'tʃɪkən/ *n.* 鸡, 鸡肉

beef steak /'bi:f steɪk/ *n.* 牛排

envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封

writing paper /'raɪtɪŋ ,peɪpə/ *compound n.*

书写纸, 信纸

baker /'beɪkə/ *n.* 面包(糕饼)师

greengrocer /'grɪn,grəʊsə/ *n.* 蔬菜水果商

stationer /'steɪʃənə/ *n.* 文具商, 文具店

complete /kəm'pli:t/ *adj.* 绝对的, 十足的

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: We haven't got much rice / many matches.

B: Can you go to the grocer's and get some?

A: Yes, of course.

2 A: Did the grocer have any rice?

B: Yes, he did.

A: Did he have any matches?

B: No, he didn't.

3 A: Did the grocer have any rice or matches?

B: He had some rice, but he didn't have any matches.

4 A: Did the grocer have any rice?

B: Yes, he did, but he didn't have much.

A: What about matches?

B: He didn't have any matches at all.

5 A: How much rice did the grocer have?

B: Not much.

A: How many matches did he have?

B: None at all.

25th
Go to the grocer's ...



rice

26th



(matches)

27th
Go to the greengrocer's ...



tomatoes

28th



(new potatoes)

29th
Go to the butcher's ...



chicken

30th



(beef steak)

31st
Go to the stationer's ...



envelopes

32nd



(writing paper)

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 110, and write out in full numbers 3 and 5. 参照第 110 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 3 和 5, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences, using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 27. 用括号中的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 27 课的课文。

- We had ... (sweets / last weekend / not / chocolate) (pic. 1)
- OK. But you ... (share it / everyone else)! (pic. 2)
- They didn't ... (nice boxes / supermarket) (pic. 3)
- Why ... (fancy box / it / special)? (pic. 4)
- It feels ... (different / mouth) (pic. 6)
- It ... (feel / different / pocket, too)! (pic. 6)

3 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the first part of the text in Lesson 27, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 27 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Who is going out? What does she want to get? (Use ..., and) | 4 Did they have any nice boxes of chocolates at the supermarket? |
| 2 What did they have last weekend? What didn't they have? (Use ..., but) | Where has she got some really special ones from? (Use ..., so) |
| 3 Is Lucy back now or not? | |

4 Guided Composition 作文

This is another conversation between Polly and Annie. Write it out, and use the words in brackets to make suitable questions for Polly. 这是波莉和安妮之间的另一段对话。用括号中的词写出合适的问题, 完成对话。

- | | |
|--|--|
| POLLY: ...? (you / yesterday afternoon) | ANNIE: No. He didn't have any! |
| ANNIE: I was at the shops. | POLLY: ...? (butcher / beef steak) |
| POLLY: ...? (you / have / nice time) | ANNIE: No, he had none at all. |
| ANNIE: No, I didn't. Look. This is my shopping list. | POLLY: ...? (stationer / any pens) |
| POLLY: ...? (baker / any bread) | ANNIE: No, they didn't have any at all. |
| ANNIE: No, he didn't. He had no bread at all! | POLLY: ...? (it / waste of time) |
| POLLY: ...? (greengrocer / any apples) | ANNIE: Yes, it was — a complete waste of time! |

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, listen to the recording, and interpret. 看图片, 听录音, 并口头翻译。



Write Questions 写问题

Write good questions for the answers, like the example. 仿照例句, 根据回答写出合适的问题。

Example: When are you going out? I'm going out now.

- _____? No, you can't. You had a new watch only six months ago.
- _____? Yes, I had a lot of chocolate, and now I'm feeling sick!
- _____? No, he didn't have any of that chicken. Why?
- _____? You can get some at the stationer's.
- _____? No, they didn't have any rice, so here are some potatoes.
- _____? None at all. We haven't got any books about Africa.

Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 27. 从 a、b、c 和 d 选出正确的答案填空, 然后查看第 27 课的课文。

- We had some sweets last weekend but we _____ any chocolate. (pic. 1)
a) had b) didn't have c) have d) don't have
- OK. But you must _____ it with everyone else! (pic. 2)
a) give b) share c) take d) eat
- They didn't have _____ nice boxes at the supermarket. (pic. 3)
a) some b) none c) any d) no
- Why does a fancy box _____ it special? (pic. 4)
a) do b) give c) make d) look
- This chocolate _____ fifty percent cocoa. (pic. 5)
a) looks b) gives c) contains d) has
- Chocolate heaven is expensive. It feels different in your _____, too! (pic. 6)
a) hand b) pocket c) mouth d) box

It's a mystery to me!

这对我来说是个谜!

LESSON 29

Listening and Understanding 听力理解

Listen to the recording, and then answer this question: How long was Jack's lunch with Marcel? 听录音, 然后回答问题: 杰克和马塞尔的午饭吃了多久?



1

DAISY: Welcome home, Jack!
Did you have a good trip?
JACK: It was OK.
But it was all about babies and food!



2

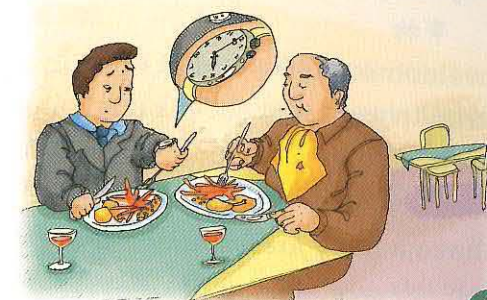
DAISY: Babies? How many babies?
JACK: Two.
Marcel's deputy had a baby
two months ago.
And Pierre's secretary
is going to have a baby in June.



3

JACK: They have nine months
off work each time!
DAISY: Well, it happens.
That's life!
JACK: True.

JACK: And then there's the food.
I had lunch with Marcel.
I didn't want a three-hour lunch,
but lunch is a serious business in Paris.



4

DAISY: Yes, it is.
I like the French attitude to food.
It's very civilised.
JACK: I agree with you, Daisy.
They're nice people.
They're also very efficient.



5

JACK: But how do they do it?
How do they have time
for a civilised life
and for work as well?
It's a mystery to me!



6

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

mystery /'mɪstəri/ *n.* 谜, 难以理解的事物

welcome /'welkəm/ *v.* 欢迎

trip /trɪp/ *n.* 旅行

baby /'berbi/ *n.* 婴儿

deputy /'depjuti/ *n.* 副手, 代理人

have a baby *fixed phrase* 生小孩

off /ɒf/ *prep.* 停止

each /i:tʃ/ *quantifier (distributive)* 每一

happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生

serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 重要的

business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 事情

attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ *n.* 态度, 看法

civilised /'sɪvəlaɪzd/ *adj.* 舒适的

agree with /ə'gri: wið/ *v. + prep.* 同意

efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/ *adj.* 效率高的

How long ...? 多长时间

understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/ *v.* 理解, 明白

Notes on the Text 课文注释

- 1 It's a mystery to me! — 即“我不能理解”。
- 2 Welcome home! — 固定短语, 注意其与 Welcome to my home! 的区别: Welcome home! 意为“欢迎回家!”, Welcome to my home! 的意思是“欢迎来我家做客!”。
- 3 off work — off 后面跟不用冠词的不可数名词或单数名词时, off 意为“离开”, 如: off work, off school, off training 等。

参考译文

黛西: 欢迎回来, 杰克! 旅途愉快吗?

杰克: 还好。但谈的全是婴儿和食物!

黛西: 婴儿? 多少婴儿?

杰克: 两个。马塞尔的副手两个月前生了个孩子。皮埃尔的秘书 6 月份也要生孩子。

杰克: 她们每次都有 9 个月不上班!

黛西: 是这样的, 这就是生活!

杰克: 对。

杰克: 然后是食物。我和马塞尔吃午饭, 我并不想吃 3 个小时, 但在巴黎, 午饭是件严肃的事。

黛西: 是这样的。我喜欢法国人对食物的态度, 很让人舒服。

杰克: 我同意, 黛西。他们人很好, 也很有效率。

杰克: 但他们是怎么做到的? 他们怎么能既有时间过舒适的生活又有时间工作呢? 这对我来说真是个谜!

Guided Conversation 对话练习

1 Answer questions about the text. 根据课文回答问题。

a) **Example: Jack had a good trip, didn't he? Yes, he did.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The trip was all about babies and food, wasn't it? | 4 Jack had lunch with Marcel, didn't he? |
| 2 Marcel's deputy had a baby two months ago, didn't she? | 5 Lunch is a serious business in Paris, isn't it? |
| 3 They have nine months off work each time, don't they? | 6 Daisy likes the French attitude to food, doesn't she? |

b) **Example: Did Marcel's deputy have a baby six months ago? No, she didn't. She had a baby two months ago.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Is Pierre's secretary going to have a baby in August? | 4 Was it a two-hour lunch? |
| 2 Do they have a year off work each time? | 5 Does Daisy like the English attitude to food? |
| 3 Did Jack have lunch with Pierre? | 6 Is it all a mystery to Daisy? |

c) **Example: Did Jack have a good trip? It was OK.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Who had a baby two months ago? | 5 How long was the lunch? |
| 2 When is Pierre's secretary going to have a baby? | 6 Why does Daisy like the French attitude to food? |
| 3 How long do they have off work each time? | 7 Does Jack like the French? |
| 4 Who did Jack have lunch with? | 8 What doesn't he understand? What question does he ask? |

2 Ask questions about the text. 根据课文提问。

Example: Marcel's deputy / baby / two months ago? (When ...?)

A: Did Marcel's deputy have a baby two months ago? B: Yes, she did.

A: When did she have a baby? B: Two months ago.

- 1 they / nine months off work / time? (How long ...?)
- 2 Jack / have lunch / Marcel? (Who ...?)
- 3 lunch / serious business / Paris? (Where ...?)
- 4 Daisy / like / French attitude / food? (Who ...?)

3 Ask each other these questions. 互相提问。

- 1 Lunch is 'a serious business in Paris'. Is it in China?
- 2 A Chinese woman has a baby. How long can she have off work?
- 3 Do Chinese people have 'a civilised attitude to food'?

4 You are taking some English-speaking visitors out for a meal in a restaurant. You are sitting at the table. What questions can you ask them? 假设你带一些讲英语的客人到餐厅吃饭。在饭桌上, 你会问他们什么问题?

LESSON 30

Pronunciation 语音

/ʃ/	share	sheep	dish	wash	special
/tʃ/	chair	cheap	catch	watch	teacher

New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv.* (focus) 作为替代

game /geɪm/ *n.* 游戏, 运动

ride /raɪd/ *n.* (尤指为娱乐而骑着动物或乘车的) 旅行

nap /næp/ *n.* 小睡, 打盹

a day out *fixed phrase* 外出一天

holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ *n.* 假日

Pattern Practice 句型练习

Ask and answer questions. 问答练习。

1 A: Did William have a bath this morning?

B: Yes, he did.

A: Did he have a shower?

B: No, he didn't.

2 A: Did William have a shower this morning?

B: No, he didn't have a shower.

He had a bath instead.

3 A: When did William have a bath?

B: He had a bath this morning.

4 (Not with picture 40)

A: Why didn't William have a shower this morning?

B: He didn't want a shower, so he had a bath instead.

13 (thirteen)
William



a bath
(a shower)
this morning

30 (thirty)
Paul



a shower
(a bath)
after the game

14 (fourteen)
Nina



a ride along the beach
(a swim in the sea)
yesterday morning

40 (forty)
Daisy



a nap
(a meeting)
yesterday afternoon

15 (fifteen)
Karen



a day out with friends
(a day at home)
last week

50 (fifty)
Jack



two days off work
(a week's holiday)
a fortnight ago

16 (sixteen)
Mr. and Mrs. Ford



a weekend in Paris
(a week in Rome)
last month

60 (sixty)
Karen and William



a holiday in Italy
(ten days in London)
last summer

Written Exercises 书面练习

1 Patterns 句型

Refer to the Pattern Practice on page 118, and write out in full numbers 2 and 3. 参照第 118 页的句型练习, 用图片中的信息套用句型 2 和 3, 写出完整的对话。

2 Sentence Table 句型列表

Write 8 sentences like the example, using the words in the table. 仿照例句, 用表格中的词写 8 个句子。

I	:	three months off work	:	yesterday.
	:	a shower	:	last night.
He	:	a fantastic holiday in Paris	:	last week.
	:	a walk along the beach	:	last month.
She	had	a ride in the park	:	last year.
	:	a swim in the sea	:	last summer.
We	:	a good trip to London	:	after lunch yesterday.
	:	a baby boy	:	early this morning.
They	:	a fortnight in Italy	:	six months ago.

Example: They had a fantastic holiday in Paris last year.

3 Sentence Structure 句子结构

Complete these sentences using the notes in brackets. Then refer to the text in Lesson 29. 用括号中的信息完成句子, 然后参看第 29 课的课文。

- Did you ... (good trip)? (pic. 1)
- Marcel's deputy ... (baby / two months) (pic. 2)
- I didn't want ... (three-hour lunch / serious business / Paris) (pic. 4)
- How ... (time / civilised life / work as well)? (pic. 6)

4 Guided Summary 总结

Write complete answers to these questions about the text in Lesson 29, to make one paragraph. 完整回答以下关于第 29 课课文的问题, 并将答案连成一段话。

- Who had a good trip to Paris? What was it all about? (Use ..., but)
- Who had a baby two months ago? Who is going to have a baby in June? (Use ..., and)
- How long do they have off work each time?
- Then who did Jack have lunch with? Was it a two-hour or a three-hour lunch? (Use ..., and)

Listening 听力

Look at the picture, listen to the recording, and answer the questions. 看图片, 听录音, 然后回答问题。

- Can Mr. Austen hear Janey and Anna?
- What is Anna going to do at lunchtime?
- When was Anna's last visit to the hairdresser's?
- Who cuts Janey's hair for her?
- Can he cut Anna's hair?
- Why? / Why not?



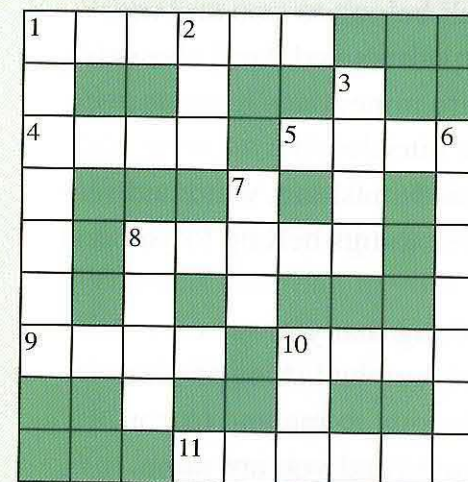
Across

- All the boys had a s _ _ _ _ after the game.
- Tom doesn't walk to college. He always r _ _ _ .
- Which is your r _ _ _ ?—Mine's the one next to the bathroom.
- We had a day on the b _ _ _ last week.
- Robert s _ _ _ behind me in class.
- There's a n _ _ _ here from Paul.
- Marcel's d _ _ _ _ is a woman.

Down

- Don't be silly! Be s _ _ _ _ !
- Jack w _ _ in Paris last week.
- Robert and Lucy are b _ _ _ ill today.
- How does he do it? It's a m _ _ _ _ to me!
- I h _ _ a day off work last week.
- He's dirty. He must have a b _ _ _ .
- I was tired, so I had a short n _ _ .

Crossword Puzzle 填词游戏



Multiple Choice 选择填空

Choose the correct answer to fill the blank — a, b, c or d. Then look at the text in Lesson 29. 从 a、b、c 和 d 中选出正确答案填空, 然后查看第 29 课的课文。

- Welcome ____ home, Jack! Did you have a good trip? (pic. 1)
a) to b) at c) — d) for
- Marcel's deputy had a baby _____. (pic. 2)
a) for two months b) in two months c) at two months d) two months ago
- They have nine months _____ each time! (pic. 3)
a) off work b) to work c) of work d) for work
- Lunch is _____ serious business in Paris. (pic. 4)
a) a b) the c) an d) —
- I like the French attitude _____ food. (pic. 5)
a) for b) in c) to d) at

Rhymes and Songs

1 London Bridge

(Lessons 1, 3, 9)

- 1 London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down.
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady!
- 2 Build it up with iron bars,
Iron bars, iron bars.
Build it up with iron bars,
My fair lady!
- 3 Iron bars will bend and break,
Bend and break, bend and break.
Iron bars will bend and break,
My fair lady!
- 4 Build it up with silver and gold,
Silver and gold, silver and gold.
Build it up with silver and gold,
My fair lady!
- 5 Silver and gold are much too dear,
Much too dear, much too dear.
Silver and gold are much too dear,
My fair lady!
- 6 Build it up with sticks and stones,
Sticks and stones, sticks and stones.
Build it up with sticks and stones,
My fair lady!
- 7 Sticks and stones will wash away,
Wash away, wash away.
Sticks and stones will wash away,
My fair lady!
- 8 London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down.
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady!

2 Yours and Mine

by Roy Kingsbury and Patrick O'Shea
(Lessons 5, 7, 13, 51)

- 1 Look around and you will see
Everything belongs to you and me.
Look around and you will find
This whole world is yours and it's
mine.
Everything that you see
All belongs to you and me.
Every bird, every flower,
every tree—
They all belong to you and me.
- 2 Winter storms and April showers—
They are mine; they're yours; yes,
they're ours.
Snow and sunshine, wind and sea—
All these things belong to you and
me.
Everything that you see *etc.*
- 3 Evening sun and skies of blue—
They belong to me and to you.
I am yours and you are mine.
This whole world is ours—yours and
mine!
Everything that you see *etc.*

3 What are you going to be?

(Lesson 17)

- 1 What are you going to be?
What are you going to be?
I'm going to be a soldier;
That's the life for me.
- 2 What are you going to be?
What are you going to be?
I'm going to be a fireman;
That's the life for me.

4 Where were you yesterday?

by Roy Kingsbury and Patrick O'Shea
(Lessons 21, 25, 55)

- 1 Where were you yesterday?
Yes, where were you yesterday?
You weren't at work.
You weren't at home.
You weren't around yesterday.
Oh, dear! Dear Julie!
Why do you lie to me?
I want to go, but then I know,
I just can't live without you.
- 2 Why were you in the park?
Yes, why were you in the park?
You weren't alone.
You were on a bench
With another man in the park.
Oh, dear! Dear Julie! *etc.*
- 3 Who was that man in your car?
Yes, who was that man in your car?
He wasn't your uncle.
He wasn't your dad.
Yes, who was that man in your car?
Oh, dear! Dear Julie! *etc.*
- 4 Who were you with on the beach?
Yes, who were you with on the
beach?
You were on the sand.
You were hand in hand
With that same man on the beach.
Oh, dear! Dear Julie! *etc.*

5 Old MacDonald

(Lessons 29, 47)

- 1 Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O.
And on that farm he had some
chicks, E-I-E-I-O!

With a chick chick here and a chick
chick there,
Here a chick, there a chick,
Everywhere a chick chick.
Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O!

2 Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O.
And on that farm he had some ducks,
E-I-E-I-O!
With a quack quack here *etc.*
Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O!

3 Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O.
And on that farm he had some
turkeys, E-I-E-I-O!
With a gobble gobble here *etc.*
Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O!

4 Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O.
And on that farm he had some pigs,
E-I-E-I-O!
With a grunt grunt here *etc.*
Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O!

5 Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O.
And on that farm he had a car,
E-I-E-I-O!
With a rattle rattle here *etc.*
Old Macdonald had a farm,
E-I-E-I-O!

6 As I was going to St. Ives

(Lesson 33)

As I was going to St. Ives,
I met a man with seven wives.
Each wife had seven sacks.
Each sack had seven cats.
Each cat had seven kittens.
Kittens, cats, sacks and wives:
How many were there going to St. Ives?
(This rhyme is a 'riddle'. **Answer:**
One — the speaker was going to St. Ives, and met the others: they were coming towards him, and away from St. Ives.)

7 There were ten in the bed

(Lessons 37, 41)

- 1 There were ten in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 2 There were nine in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 3 There were eight in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 4 There were seven in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;

Roll over.

So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.

- 5 There were six in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 6 There were five in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 7 There were four in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 8 There were three in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they all rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 9 There were two in the bed,
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So they both rolled over,
And one fell out.
- 10 There was one in the bed.
And the little one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So he rolled over,
And he fell out.

- 11 There were none in the bed,
And no one said,
Roll over;
Roll over.
So no one rolled over,
And no one fell out.

8 Good night, ladies

(Lesson 59)

- 1 Good night, ladies!
Good night, ladies!
Good night, ladies!
We're going to leave you now.
Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along,
Merrily we roll along, o'er the deep blue sea.
- 2 Sweet dreams, ladies!
Sweet dreams, ladies!
Sweet dreams, ladies!
We're going to leave you now.
Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along,
Merrily we roll along, o'er the deep blue sea.

- Songs: *Yours and Mine* and *Where were you yesterday?* © Roy Kingsbury and Patrick O'Shea (1979)

Vocabulary

a day out—breathe

a day out *fixed phrase* 外出一天 15.30
 about /ə'baʊt/ *adv. (degree)* 大约 9.17
 above /ə'baʊ/ *prep.* 在……之上 13.25
 ago /ə'gəʊ/ *adv. (time)* 以前 12.23
 agree with /ə'griː wɪð/ *v. + prep.* 同意 15.29
 airport /'eəpɔːt/ *n.* 飞机场 3.5
 alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 含酒精的饮料 8.15
 along /ə'lɒŋ/ *prep.* 沿着 8.15
 also /'ɔːlsəʊ/ *adv.* 也, 并且 5.9
 among /ə'mʌŋ/ *prep.* 在……之中 13.25
 ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁 5.9
 arm /ɑːm/ *n.* 手臂, 上肢 5.9
 armchair /'ɑːmtʃeə/ *n.* 扶手椅 1.2
 around /ə'raʊnd/ *prep.* 到处, 各处 12.23
 Arrivals /ə'reɪvəlz/ *n.* (机场的) 进港处 1.1
 arrive /ə'reɪv/ *v.* 到达 5.10
 at all *adv. (intensifier)* 根本 14.28
 athlete /'æθlɪt/ *n.* 运动员 13.25
 athletics /æθ'letɪks/ *n.* 田径 9.17
 attitude /'ætɪtjuːd/ *n.* 态度, 看法 15.29
 baby /'berbi/ *n.* 婴儿 15.29
 back /bæk/ *adv. (place)* 回原处 3.5
 n. (= 'rear') 后部 12.23
 Baggage Hall /'bæɡɪdʒ ˌhɔːl/ 行李领取厅 1.1
 baker /'beɪkə/ *n.* 面包(糕饼)师 14.28
 bank /bænk/ *n.* 银行 6.12
 barber /'bɑːbə/ *n.* 理发师 9.18
 bath /bɑːθ/ *n.* 沐浴 8.16
 because /br'kɒz/ *conj.* 因为 8.16
 become /br'kʌm/ *v. (+ n./pron.)* 变为, 成为 10.19
 beef steak /'biːf steɪk/ *n.* 牛排 14.28
 belong to /br'lɒŋ ˌtu/ *v. + prep.* 属于 3.5
 block /blɒk/ *n.* 座, 栋 13.26
 bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ *n.* 书店 9.18
 border /'bɔːdə/ *n.* 边界 13.25
 bored /bɔːd/ *adj.* 厌倦的 9.17
 breathe /briːð/ *v.* 呼吸 5.9

broken—did

broken /'brəʊkən/ *adj.* 破碎的, 损坏的 8.16
 business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 事情 15.29
 butcher /'bʊtʃə/ *n.* 屠夫, 肉商 9.18
 by /baɪ/ *prep.* 乘(公共汽车、火车、飞机等) 6.11
 call /kɔːl/ *n.* 通话, 呼叫 5.10
 carbohydrate /ˌkɑːbəʊ'hɑɪdreɪt/ *n.* 碳水化合物 8.15
 central /'sentrəl/ *adj.* 中心的 10.19
 centre /'sentə/ *n.* 中心 2.3
 championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ *n.* 锦标赛 9.17
 chemist /'kemɪst/ *n.* 药剂师 9.18
 chicken /'tʃɪkən/ *n.* 鸡, 鸡肉 14.28
 city /'sɪti/ *n.* 城市 2.3
 civilised /'sɪvəlaɪzd/ *adj.* 舒适的 15.29
 class /klɑːs/ *n.* (一节) 课 11.22
 classic /'klæsɪk/ *n.* 经典作品 12.23
 clothes /kləʊðz/ *n.* 衣服 6.11
 cocoa /'kəʊkəʊ/ *n.* 可可粉(用以制巧克力) 14.27
 come round *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 来到附近 1.1
 competitor /kəm'petɪtə/ *n.* 竞争者, 参赛者 2.3
 complete /kəm'pliːt/ *adj.* 绝对的, 十足的 14.28
 conference /'kɒnfərəns/ *n.* 会议 10.20
 Congratulations! /kənˌgrætʃu'leɪʃənz/ *fixed phrase* 祝贺! 4.7
 contain /kən'teɪn/ *v.* 包含 14.27
 curtain /'kɜːtɪn/ *n.* 窗帘, 门帘 4.8
 cycle /'saɪkəl/ *v.* 骑自行车 10.20
 decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 决定 10.19
 deputy /'depjʊti/ *n.* 副手, 代理人 15.29
 design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *n.* 设计 12.23
 designer /dɪ'zaɪnə/ *n.* 设计师 12.23
 did /dɪd/ *aux. v.* do 的过去式 14.27

distance race—grocer

distance race /'dɪstəns reɪs/ *compound n.* 长跑 13.25
 double /'dʌbəl/ *adj.* 两倍的, 双的 8.15
 dream /driːm/ *n.* 梦想 9.17
 drink /drɪŋk/ *n.* 饮料 8.16
 driver /'draɪvə/ *n.* 司机 12.23
 each /iːtʃ/ *quantifier (distributive)* 每一 15.29
 efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/ *adj.* 效率高的 15.29
 email /'iːmeɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件 5.10
 envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封 14.28
 evening /'iːvɪŋ/ *n.* 傍晚, 黄昏 5.9
 everyone /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每个人, 人人 14.27
 exactly /ɪɡ'zæktli/ *adv. (intensifier)* 确切地, 精确地 7.14
 example /ɪɡ'zɑːmpəl/ *n.* 例子 7.13
 exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *n.* 锻炼, 运动 6.12
 exhibitor /ɪɡ'zɪbɪtə/ *n.* 参展者 2.3
 exit /'egzɪt/ *n.* 出口 1.1
 fancy /'fænsi/ *adj.* 精美的 14.27
 fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 时装 10.19
 fat /fæt/ *n.* 脂肪 14.27
 film /fɪlm/ *n.* 电影 2.4
 flat /flæt/ *n.* 公寓 13.26
 fly /flaɪ/ *v.* 乘飞机旅行 6.12
 foil jacket /fɔɪl 'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 保暖夹克 4.7
 foot /fʊt/ *n. (pl. feet /fi:t/)* 脚 6.11
 fortnight /'fɔːtnaɪt/ *n.* 两星期 7.14
 funnily /'fʌnli/ *adv. (manner)* 有趣地 5.9
 game /ɡeɪm/ *n.* 游戏, 运动 15.30
 get up /get 'ʌp/ *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 起床 7.13
 glamorous /'glæməərəs/ *adj.* 吸引人的 10.19
 Goodness! /'ɡʊdnɪs/ *int.* 天哪, 哎呀! 7.13
 grandmother /'græn,mʌðə/ *n.* 祖母, 外祖母 7.14
 grandparent /'græn,peərənt/ *n.* (外) 祖父 7.14
 greengrocer /'ɡriːn,ɡrəʊsə/ *n.* 蔬菜水果商 14.28
 grocer /'ɡrəʊsə/ *n.* 食品杂货商 14.28

haircut—life

haircut /'heəkʌt/ *n.* 理发 9.18
 hairdresser /'heədresə/ *n.* 理发师 9.18
 handwriting /'hændˌraɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 笔迹 3.5
 happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生 15.29
 hard /hɑːd/ *adv. (intensifier)* 努力地 7.13
 adj. 辛苦的 12.23
 have /həv/ *v. (+ n.)* 有, 吃, 喝 8.16
 have a baby *fixed phrase* 生小孩 15.29
 heart rate /'hɑːt reɪt/ *compound n.* 心率 13.25
 heaven /'hevən/ *n.* 天堂 14.27
 hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄 4.7
 hers /hɜːz/ *possessive pron.* 她的(所有物) 3.6
 hill /hɪl/ *n.* 小山, 山岗 13.26
 his /hɪz/ *possessive pron.* 他的(所有物) 3.6
 holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ *n.* 假日 15.30
 home /həʊm/ *n.* 家 2.4
 homeland /'həʊmlænd/ *n.* 祖国, 家乡 13.25
 honour /'ɒnə/ *n.* 荣誉 13.25
 hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ *n.* 医院 11.22
 hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 旅馆, 旅社 10.19
 hour /aʊə/ *n.* 小时 4.7
 ice /aɪs/ *n.* 冰 13.26
 insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 5.9
 instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv. (focus)* 作为替代 15.29
 into /'ɪntuː/ *prep.* 进入 6.11
 IT (Information Technology) /,aɪ 'tiː/ *n.* 信息技术 10.20
 joke /dʒəʊk/ *v.* 开玩笑 5.9
 journey /'dʒɜːni/ *n.* 旅行, 旅程 12.23
 kind /kaɪnd/ *adj.* 亲切的, 乐于助人的 11.22
 lake /leɪk/ *n.* 湖 13.26
 late /leɪt/ *adv. (time)* 晚地 7.13
 laugh /lɑːf/ *v.* 大笑 2.3
 learn /lɜːn/ *v.* 学习 2.4
 leave /liːv/ *v.* 离开 9.17
 leg /leg/ *n.* 腿, 下肢 5.9
 letter /'letə/ *n.* 信 4.8
 lie /laɪ/ *v.* 躺 6.12
 life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活 10.19

listener—on earth

- listener /'lɪsənə/ *n.* 听众 2.3
lonely /'ləʊnli/ *adj.* 孤单的, 寂寞的 10.19
look forward to *v. + adv. particle + prep.* 盼望, 期望 2.3
look up /'lʊk ʌp/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 查阅 5.9
luck /lʌk/ *n.* 运气 2.3
manager /'mænɪdʒə/ *n.* 经理 6.12
medal /'medəl/ *n.* 奖章 4.7
medicine /'medsən/ *n.* 药 7.14
meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ *n.* 会议 11.22
metre /'mi:tə/ *n.* 公尺, 米 13.25
midnight /'mɪdnɑ:t/ *n.* 午夜 12.24
million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万 13.25
mine /maɪn/ *possessive pron.* 我的 (所有物) 3.5
model /'mɒdəl/ *n.* 模特 10.19
modern /'mɒdə/ *adj.* 现代的 12.23
mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴, 口腔 14.27
mystery /'mɪstəri/ *n.* 谜, 难以理解的事物 15.29
nap /næp/ *n.* 小睡, 打盹 15.30
natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的 13.25
nearly /'nɪəli/ *adv. (degree)* 几乎, 差不多 7.13
news /nju:z/ *n.* 新闻 2.4
next to /'nekst tu/ *prep.* 紧靠……旁边, 挨着 1.1
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *adj.* 嘈杂的, 喧闹的 2.3
non-cocoa /nɒn-'kəʊkəʊ/ *adj.* 无可可粉的 14.27
none /nʌn/ *pron.* 没有任何东西, 没有人 13.26
normal /'nɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正常的 10.20
North West /'nɔ:θ west/ *n.* 西北部 13.25
note /nəʊt/ *n.* 便条 3.5
obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ *adj.* 明显的 9.17
off /ɒf/ *prep.* 停止 15.29
official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的, 正式的 12.23
on earth *adv. (place)* 究竟, 到底 3.5

once—reporter

- once /wʌns/ *adv. (frequency)* 一次, 一回 7.14
only /'əʊnli/ *adv. (focus)* 只, 仅仅 10.19
ordinary /'ɔ:dənəri/ *adj.* 普通的 14.27
ours /aʊəz/ *possessive pron.* 我们的 (所有物) 3.6
out /aʊt/ *adv.* 外出, 在外 1.1
pair /peə/ *n.* 一双 6.11
party /'pɑ:ti/ *n.* 聚会 11.22
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.* 乘客 12.23
percent /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分比 4.7
perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的 6.11
phone /fəʊn/ *n.* 电话 1.1
photograph /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ *n.* 照片 9.17
pick up *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 接 3.5
picture /'pɪktʃə/ *n.* 画, 图画 4.8
place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地方, 地点 5.9
plateau /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高原 13.25
platform /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.* 平台 12.23
pleased /pli:zd/ *adj.* 高兴的, 满意的 4.8
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 口袋, 衣袋 3.5
portion /'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.* (食物的) 一份 8.15
post office /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ *n.* 邮局 9.18
prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.* 准备 5.10
programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* (BrE.; AmE. program) 节目 13.26
put on /'pʊt ɒn/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 穿上 4.7
put up /'pʊt ʌp/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 挂起 4.8
quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的 2.4
race track /reɪs 'træk/ *compound n.* 跑道 13.25
radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ *n.* 收音机 2.4
railway /'reɪlweɪ/ *n.* 铁道, 铁路 12.24
read /ri:d/ *v.* 读 1.2
real /riəl/ *adj.* 真正的 12.23
recommend /,rekə'mend/ *v.* 推荐, 介绍 8.15
record /'rekɔ:d/ *n.* 记录 13.25
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.* 记者 2.3

reservoir—stay

- reservoir /'rezəvwaɪ/ *n.* 水库 13.26
rest /rest/ *n.* 休息 6.12
ride /raɪd/ *n.* (尤指为娱乐而骑着动物或乘车的) 旅行 15.30
right now *adv. (time)* 就在此刻 8.16
road /rəʊd/ *n.* 公路, 道路 12.23
route /ru:t/ *n.* 路线 12.23
run /rʌn/ *n.* 跑步 3.5
v. 跑 8.15
rush /rʌʃ/ *v.* 冲, 奔 7.13
sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治 1.2
say /seɪ/ *v.* 说 2.3
sea level /,si: 'levəl/ *compound n.* 海平面 13.25
seaside /'si:sɑɪd/ *n.* 海边, 海滨 7.14
seem /si:m/ *v.* 似乎, 好像 10.19
serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 重要的 15.29
set up /'set ʌp/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 安排 11.21
shampoo /ʃæm'pu: / *n.* 洗发, 洗头 9.18
share /ʃeə/ *v.* 分享, 共有 14.27
sheep /ʃi:p/ *n. (pl. sheep)* 绵羊 13.26
shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 淋浴 8.16
sir /sɜ:/ *polite form of address—2nd person only* 先生 11.21
sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 1.1
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小, 尺寸 6.11
snow /snəʊ/ *n.* 雪 13.26
so /səʊ/ *adv.* 非常, 多么 4.8
soon /su:n/ *adv. (time)* 很快, 不久 6.12
spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 本质, 精神 2.3
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* 体育馆 9.17
stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票 9.18
stand /stænd/ *v.* 站立 1.1
stand up *v. + adv. particle (intransitive)* 起立, 站起来 1.2
star /stɑ:/ *n.* 明星 13.25
station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* 车站 12.24
stationer /'steɪʃənə/ *n.* 文具商, 文具店 14.28
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留, 留下 6.12

straight away—understand

- straight away *adv. (time)* 立刻 11.21
strange /streɪndʒ/ *adj.* 奇怪的 3.5
stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 伸展肢体 5.9
suitcase /'su:tkeɪs/ *n.* 手提箱, 皮箱 1.1
survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.* 幸存, 生存下来 5.9
swim /swɪm/ *v.* 游泳 6.12
n. 游泳 8.16
take down /'teɪk ɔ:dn/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 拿下 4.8
take it easy *fixed phrase* 放松 8.15
take off /'teɪk ɒf/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 脱下 4.8
team /ti:m/ *n.* 队, 组 9.17
telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话 5.10
television /'telɪvɪʒən/ *n.* 电视机 2.4
theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.* 剧院, 剧场 6.11
theirs /ðeəz/ *possessive pron.* 他 (她、它) 们的 (所有物) 3.6
through /θru:/ *prep.* 通过 8.15
throw away /'θrəʊ əweɪ/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 扔掉 4.8
'to-do' list /tu 'du: ,lɪst/ *compound n.* 工作任务清单 3.6
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *adv. (time)* 明天 9.17
top /tɒp/ *n.* 最好的部分 4.7
town /taʊn/ *n.* 市镇, 城镇 2.3
trade fair /'treɪd feə/ *n.* 贸易博览会 2.3
traffic jam /'træfɪk dʒæm/ *n.* 交通阻塞 11.22
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 训练 3.5
travel /'trævəl/ *v.* 旅行 11.21
trip /trɪp/ *n.* 旅行 15.29
trouble /'trʌbəl/ *n.* 问题, 麻烦事 11.21
turn off /'tɜ:n ɒf/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 关掉 4.8
turn on /'tɜ:n ɒn/ *v. + adv. particle (transitive)* 打开 4.8
TV /,ti: 'vi:/ *n.* 电视 1.2
twice /twɑɪs/ *adv. (frequency)* 两次 7.13
understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ *v.* 理解, 明白 15.29

unusually—week

- unusually /ʌn'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv. (intensifier)*
(manner) 不寻常地 13.25
use /ju:z/ *v.* 用, 使用 5.9
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄 2.3
visit /'vɪzɪt/ *v.* 参观, 访问 2.3
visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.* 参观者 2.3
volunteer /ˌvɒlən'tɪə/ *n.* 自愿者 4.7
wait for *v. + prep.* 等待 1.1
walk /wɔ:k/ *v.* 走 4.7
n. 散步 5.10
waste /weɪst/ *n.* 浪费 7.13
way /weɪ/ *n.* 方向 4.7
wear /weə/ *v.* 穿, 戴 6.11
webpage /'webpeɪdʒ/ *n.* 网页 5.9
website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网站 5.9
week /wi:k/ *n.* 星期 5.9

welcome—zone

- welcome /'welkəm/ *v.* 欢迎 15.29
win /wɪn/ *v.* 获胜 13.25
winner /'wɪnə/ *n.* 获胜者 13.25
wish /wɪʃ/ *n.* 祝愿 4.8
work /wɜ:k/ *n.* 工作 5.10
v. 工作 6.12
write /raɪt/ *v.* 写 5.10
writing paper /'raɪtɪŋ ˌpeɪpə/ *compound n.* 书
写纸, 信纸 14.28
yawn /jɔ:n/ *v.* 打哈欠 5.9
yesterday /'jestədi/ *adv. (time)* (在) 昨
天 11.21
yours /jɔ:z/ *possessive pron.* 你(们)的(所
有物) 3.5
zone /zəʊn/ *n.* 区 (Red Zone 红区, 橄榄球
场两端 20 码到底线的地带) 9.17

Appendix

Places and People

- African /'æfrɪkən/ 非洲的 13.25
Barnet /'bɑ:nɪt/ 巴尼特 (英国伦敦都会区西
北部外围自治市) 8.15
Britain /'brɪtən/ 英国 7.13
Canary Wharf /kəˌneəri 'wɔ:f/ 金丝雀码
头 8.15
Docklands /'dɒkləndz/ 多克兰 2.3
Ethiopia /ˌi:θi'əʊpiə/ 埃塞俄比亚 13.25
Europe /'jʊərəp/ 欧洲 13.25
Expo /'ekspəʊ/ 博览会 2.3
Indian /'ɪndiən/ 印度的 8.15
Kalenjin /'kæləndʒɪn/ 卡兰津人 13.25
Kenya /'kenjə/ 肯尼亚 13.25
Londoner /'lɒndənə/ 伦敦人 12.23
Marconi's /ˌmɑ:kəʊnɪs/ 马可尼 14.27
North America /nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/ 北美
洲 13.25
Paris /'pærɪs/ 巴黎 11.21
Rome /rəʊm/ 罗马 15.30
Routemaster /'ru:tma:stə/ 马路大师 (英国
伦敦的红色双层开放式老式公共汽车)
12.23
Trafalgar Square /trəˌfælgə 'skweə/ 特拉法加
广场 12.24

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路易·亚历山大 (L. G. Alexander)

世界著名的英语教学权威，曾任欧洲现代语言教学委员会理事。他的著作作为交际教学法奠定了基础，其中一些如 *New Concept English* (《新概念英语》) 和 *Follow Me* (《跟我学》) 已经成为经典英语教材。



朱莉娅·亚历山大 (Julia Alexander)

著名语言教学专家，曾任朗文出版公司全球教师培训师和语言教学方法顾问，亚历山大先生的夫人。她与亚历山大先生通力合作，协助出版了《新概念英语》(新版)、《朗文英语语法》、《朗文高级英语语法》等多部著作。近年来，她致力于研究语言教学中听说技能的发展。



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